SATURDAY NIGHT

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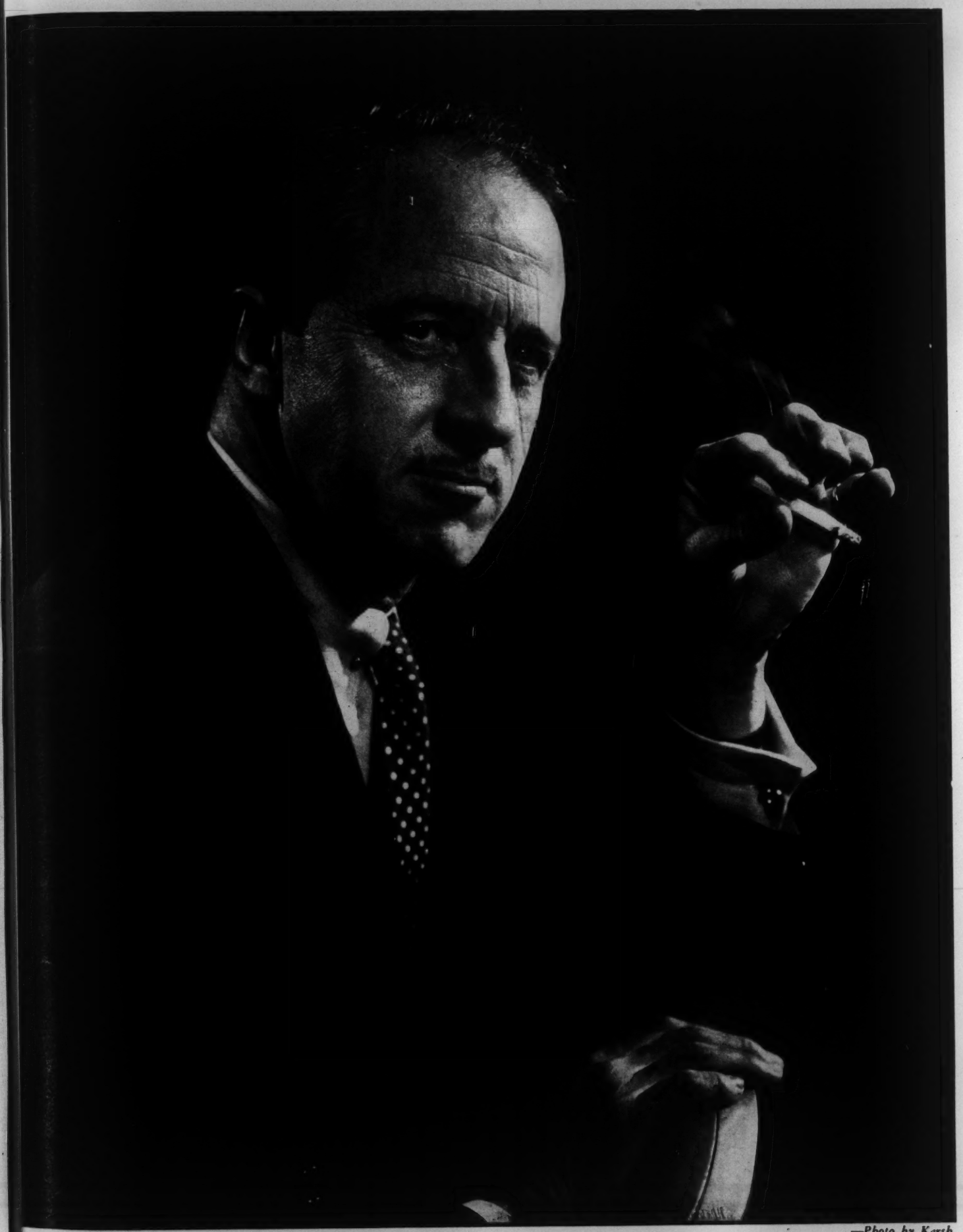

—Photo by Karsh

Fowler McCormick, 49-year-old chairman of International Harvester Company, currently cutting prices and doubling property investment to equip itself to meet a 98-per-cent increase in present sales and tough competition around the corner. The company believes that "any price is too high if it can be reduced".

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THE FRONT PAGE

Compulsory Training

ANY decision by the United States to follow the recommendations of President Truman's advisory commission and adopt universal compulsory training will inevitably place Canada in a position of some embarrassment. The military security of Canada and that of the United States are inextricably mixed up together, and it is practically inconceivable that either of them should find itself engaged in a serious conflict without the other being equally involved. In such circumstances it becomes important that the contribution which each puts in to the business of joint defence should be reasonably proportionate to that of the other. But it will obviously be a considerable time before Canada as a whole can be reconciled to the idea of universal training for the nation's youth between eighteen and twenty.

It is true that Canada will probably have little to say about the policies and objectives of the possible struggle in which we and the United States may find ourselves cooperating. That is one of the inevitable penalties of being a small nation and yet insisting on maintaining national independence. It could be overcome by political union with a greater nation, but Canadians have no desire to overcome it in that manner, which means that they must accept the disabilities consequent upon their limited population. Fortunately the ideals and general objectives of the American people are so close to our own that they are not likely to engage us in any conflict of which we profoundly disapprove. (The idea that the United States will be pursuing "imperialist" objects in any foreseeable future conflict does not seem very reasonable.)

But even admitting that a nation of twelve million people cannot have as much to say about the issues of a war as a nation of 140 million people, the fact remains that the twelve million will have even less to say unless they contribute to the joint effort on something like the same scale as their allies. There are several millions of persons of French Canadian origin in the United States who appear to find no difficulty in accepting the obligations imposed upon them by the requirements of national security. May we not hope that the millions of French Canadians in Canada will ultimately come to experience the same feeling of common citizenship with the rest of the Canadian people? And may not the rest of the Canadian people come in time to recognize that a prime condition for that sense of common citizenship is a much wider recognition of the claims of the French language and the French Canadian culture in Canada.

The Tribune's Value

ONE of the advantages accruing to the Communist party from the expensive luxury of maintaining a daily newspaper in Toronto is already becoming visible. Throughout the Communist area of the world the utterances of the *Daily Tribune* are now being trumpeted abroad as if they represented the views of a serious and substantial element of the Canadian community; and nobody in Yugoslavia or Hungary is likely to be able to correct that misapprehension. Since the *Daily Tribune* can always be made to say anything that Moscow thinks would be a useful thing to have said in Canada, the benefits resulting from this situation should be considerable.

D.P.'s and Jobs

ORGANIZED labor in Canada seems likely to be equally annoyed about any substantial immigration of workers whether they have jobs provided for them or whether they do not. If they do not have jobs provided for them, say the unions, they will be in danger of being unemployed and thus offering to work for less

(*Continued on Page Five*)

Canadian Film for Children Stops Niagara Falls!

By Betsy Mosbaugh

SMALL fry who are decidedly fed up with the notice "Adult Entertainment Only" which appears so constantly outside theatres these days will welcome the latest effort of Canada's Film Board, one of the first Canadian films of its kind aimed at providing better films for children.

"The Boy Who Stopped Niagara" was made for the Rank Studios, and will be entered in the Belgian Film Festival to be held at Brussels from the 8th to the 27th of June. Competition promises to be stiff with films entered from the U.S., France, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain and the Argentine.

The film itself is entirely Canadian from start to finish. Its location is Niagara Falls. It was written, produced and directed by Leslie McFarlane, well-known Canadian author and film-maker. Its actors are all either Canadian-born or Canadian by residence, with 14-year-old Norah McFarlane of Ottawa and nine-year-old Jeffrey Martin of Hamilton playing the lead roles. Some of the other members of the cast include professionals like George Patton, Bob Goodier, Marjorie Chadwick, Alex McKee, Earle Grey and Bob Christie.

"THE Boy Who Stopped Niagara" is not merely for Canadian consumption but will be shown throughout the Commonwealth by the Odeon Children's Clubs, anywhere from Australia to South Africa. These children's movie Clubs are a non-profit-making organization designed to bring better films to children throughout the Commonwealth.

Although it deals with hydro-electric power, "The Boy Who Stopped Niagara" is a semi-fantasy making use of exaggerated sets and a fictitious story that has everything from comedy to a surprise ending.

In "The Boy Who Stopped Niagara", pioneer effort of Canada's film industry to amuse children, the Twidgetts wander into an . . .

. . . artist's conception of control room at a Niagara Falls' power house where they are intercepted by . . .

. . . control room man (Earle Grey). Tommy pulls a switch, stops . . .

. . . the Falls and cuts off all electric power. Exterior shots were taken at the Falls; Niagara children played in many scenes. In the film, Falls actually stop running.

Leslie McFarlane going over script with his daughter, Norah, and Jeffrey Martin. Norma Rochon, script girl . . .

. . . makes a few changes. Shot in Ottawa studios shows elevator not working; children are just realizing chaos . . .

. . . they have caused. Finally a surprise ending after their pursuers have caught up with them.

Folk Festivals May Become National Institution

John Madsen Dancers, Toronto, just back from representing Canada at National Folk Festival at St. Louis.

Part of a group presenting the horas (song-dances) belonging to the recreational life of Palestine youth.

This Norwegian pair is part of an eight-couple team who will dance to folk tunes by Edvard Grieg.

In Hungarian section, Irene Toth experiments with Zoltan Mólnar's cembalon, made in Budapest.

Donalda Dow will sing Gaelic folk songs to own accompaniment on reproduction of an old Celtic harp, only one in Canada.

A group of Lithuanian Ateitis dancers from Chicago will be guests at Toronto's Folk Festival Week on both adult and child programs.

Story by Lester Caven

Pictures by W. O. Crampton

NEXT week, from June 8-15, is Folk Festival Week in Toronto, and the Art Gallery will be giving up its entire space to ensure success. Forty-two national and cultural groups will present, as a contribution to the culture pattern of Canada, the songs, dances, arts and crafts brought by their ancestors to this country.

Self-expression, essential in the formation of individual personalities, is equally necessary in the cultural growth of a nation and all Canadian nationals have something to add to the mosaic of Canadian culture. Groups across Canada have been expressing themselves for years for their own enjoyment, and a wealth of talent has thus been developed, non-professional in attitude, light-hearted and sincere in its approach. The enthusiastic assistance given to the Festival organizers by each group is evidence of the desire to work for the cultural well-being of Canada as a whole.

TORONTO'S Folk Festival has been patterned after the festivals founded in 1933 by Mrs. John T. McCay in Vancouver, where they have become an annual civic event. Next week's activities, directed by Mrs. McCay at the request of the Art Gallery, should see "Folk Festival" well on the way to becoming a national institution, and serve as a medium which will link Canadian life in all its variety across the continent.

The program, briefly, is as follows:— on the opening Sunday, there will be a musicale in the afternoon, free to the public, at 3 p.m. On Monday afternoon there will be a combined program for adults and children lasting about 2 hours from 2.30. The rest of the week there will be four performances especially for children each morning (except Saturday) at 9 a.m., each lasting about an hour. By arrangement with school authorities, ten thousand children will see the performance.

Every evening (excluding the Sundays) there will be two programs for adults, at 8.15 and 9.30. On Saturday afternoon, June 15, there will be special performances in which children will take part. The 50-cent admission (children 10 cents) will allow the seeing of one performance and of course, the exhibition of arts and crafts to which the Gallery has given its space.

With such a variety of entertainment available, no performance will be devoted to the songs and dances of any one particular nationality; an average of five or six will be represented at each show. A few of the teams will give two performances during the week, but most of the groups have so many participants that fresh talent will be on view each night. On the second Sunday, June 15, there will be a Folk Festival Party and, although details are not complete at the moment, the public will later be invited.

Mrs. Emmeline Chong, well known in Vancouver, will act as narrator at the morning programs for children, and also the evening shows.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Interpretation of Saroyan Entry Defended by Director of Play

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN "SOME Festival Visions of a National Theatre" (S.N., May 17), Mr. John Coulter insists that our interpretation of "My Heart's in the Highlands" was "inadmissible", and gives his own interpretation as the only possible one.

If we are to have a high priesthood of interpretation, we may as well close the theatre, both amateur and professional. Rigidity in interpretation will kill creative ability both in directing and in acting. But Mr. Coulter's notions do not really need refutation. Do we not rush to see new and original direction bring old plays to life? And do we not give enthusiastic plaudits to actors who revivify old roles? Witness Maurice Evans, Margaret Webster, and many others.

Mr. Coulter declares that Saroyan's people are always glad to be alive. I agree; but surely gladness does not always have to be expressed by a shout, nor sadness by weeping. Perhaps Mr. Coulter did not detect all the nuances of expression with which my actors played their parts. Some of these things the adjudicator did sensitively notice and praise.

Mr. Coulter speaks with approval of heated discussions "in the lobbies and at the cocktail and after-the-show parties", discussions of our interpretation of Saroyan's play. We are glad our play helped to enliven the festival; but if such argument occurred in the hearing of the adjudicator, or if he took part in such an argument, would not he, new in his position, knowing that the eye of dramatic Canada was upon him and that his professional reputation was at stake, feel that such argument really constituted pressure, intimidation even, especially if his opponent in the discussion should be such a person as Mr. Coulter with all the power of the press, for good or harm, behind him?

However, even if, as is most likely the case, no such discussion took place in the presence of the adjudicator, surely there was something unethical in Mr. Coulter's radio address, delivered on Saturday evening, May 10 at 8 p.m., *before* the final play was presented or the final awards made. In this talk Mr. Coulter said substantially the same things concerning our play as he says in his article, and also informed the public what play, in his opinion, should win the Bessborough trophy.

I believe that if we are to have one adjudicator, we should have *one* adjudicator, at least until the festival is over.

Let me say in closing that I approve of the major award going to Father Legault's cast; they did very good work, as anyone might expect of a semi-professional troupe.

EVA O. HOWARD
Director of "My Heart's in the Highlands".

Edmonton, Alta.

Nostalgia and Woollen Mills

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT WAS with real pleasure, although tinged with nostalgia, that I read your picture story on the woollen mill at Appleton (S.N., May 17).

About forty years ago, when I was twelve, my late father used to take the odd day off from his pharmacy and we would canoe from Almonte to the home of his friend Johnny McGregor at Appleton, a six-mile journey up the Mississippi River. But your reference to it as a placid little stream is somewhat of an understatement if you sought to paddle against the current. It has always provided ample draught for launches of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Your article intimates that the mill was established by William Collie, but my recollection is that it was built and operated by Boyd Caldwell and later by his grandson Boyd, son of T. B. Caldwell. During that period the younger Boyd introduced the popularly known "Pullman Blanket", produced in the Appleton mill. I was a schoolmate of Mr. Caldwell's son at high school until we both went to University. At Toronto I was a seat mate of E. B. Code to whom you refer. Mr. Caldwell had in his employ at his Lanark mill G. A. Dobbie, who has made a name in the county of Waterloo with the firm Stauffer-Dobbie, Limited, Galt, Ontario.

In Almonte we had the "Number 1 Mill" producing tweeds and worsted, owned and operated, as you state, by James Rosamond and his descendants. The family had another, known as the red knitting mill, producing knit goods. Penman's originally of Paris, Ont., also had a branch in Almonte; the James Wylie Estate had two plants and also William Thoburn who, after a long period of service by T. B. Caldwell in the Laurier government, finally won the election as our first Conservative member. About 1885 the C.P.R. transcontinental came to a halt at Almonte while the promoters were seeking materials to bridge the Mississippi. Probably about that time Lord Mount Stephen put his shoulder to the wheel with remarkable success to extend the railway to the Pacific coast.

All this might appear somewhat reminiscent of Stephen Leacock's effusions but I wish in this manner to express my appreciation of a very welcome article.

Kitchener, Ont. E. B. DOWDALL

Erroneous Reporting

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I SHOULD like to take this opportunity of expressing to you my personal appreciation of the editorial "Toronto Journalism" (S.N., May 17).

Needless to say, I found this whole episode very distasteful and discouraging. Indeed, it was my distaste for this sort of thing, as well as my scepticism about the *Star's* making any adequate correction, that led me in the first place to shrug off their erroneous reporting on my address before the local branch of the United Nations Society. Perhaps I should have been wise enough to have foreseen that the *Telegram* would likely exploit the episode for the prosecution of its feud with the *Star*.

In any case, I am grateful to you for your able treatment of the subject, for you have expressed rather closely my own reactions to both these papers in general, and to their handling of this episode in particular.

As of possible interest, I am enclosing a copy of my last communication to the *Telegram*. You might also be interested to know that the *Star* reporter who covered the original address accosted me at its conclusion with the remark, "Apparently you don't think much of the Russians." And then such a report as the *Star* printed! I made it clear that I am no Red-baiter nor warmongerer, that I believe the Soviet position to be explicable though not acceptable, that much more effort must be made both in Russia and the West to understand the position of the other, but that it did the cause of democracy and peace no service to gloss over the facts—which recently in Iran are mostly against the Soviets, and of a pattern with their activity in all their border states. Only in Iran it did not come off—at least on schedule; the future remains unpredictable.

Toronto, Ont. T. CUYLER YOUNG

Book Donations

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MY OLD library shelves are filled with new books because of my weekly purchases. Many others in the country must be similarly overstocked. Let us make it a point at regular periods each year to weed out the bookshelves and send the discards to such worthwhile philanthropical organizations as the Boys Clubs, the Neighborhood House, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.M.H.A., etc., which would appreciate such additions to their libraries. The organizations themselves could help by giving citizens in each community the opportunity and encouragement to make the donations.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

What Fund?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IF MR. Gouzenko and SATURDAY NIGHT (S.N., May 3) were honest with themselves, the latter would, at least, have told its readers to *what fund* if not to the Canada Aid to Russia Fund, Mr. Gouzenko has referred in the *New World*. Are SATURDAY NIGHT'S readers that naïve that they could swallow whole Gouzenko's story about the interpreter's misunderstanding?

Timmins, Ont. RENE HANSEN

Russian Loan

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR leading editorial (S.N., May 10) brings up the question of a loan to Russia but rather summarily rejects the proposal. If you care to look into the suggestion, you will find that it has more credit than you state.

Not to give Russia a loan is to treat her relatively worse than Germany. Not to exact reparations from Germany gives her the chance to rehabilitate herself to be sure but also a chance to become strong enough to be an aggressor again. If Russia does not get outside capital and equipment, she may not be able to improve her standard of living. That might lead her either to revolution or war, and likely war—a war to seize goods and equipment.

On the other hand if we do give a loan to Russia it would relieve the tension considerably. This traditional bristling, clenched fist, growling, tense attitude based on fear and suspicion and perhaps jealousy with which the Soviet and the Western Powers regard each other seems a little immature. Granted that the Soviet is worse than we are, they are also more scared. But why shouldn't we grow up? A loan would weaken the Kremlin's hold over its people because the external pressure would be reduced.

Toronto, Ont. A. J. CAMPBELL

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

MANY of the Yugoslavians who have left Canada for Europe are said to have declared that they are prepared to die for their country. It is a pity that their opinion on this subject will not be available once they have achieved their ambition.

•

A financial journal reports that many men are leaving the gold mines and returning to the farms. The price of butter being what it is, why waste time in a gold mine?

•

The British Columbia government is looking for someone to teach residents "how to drink sanely." This announcement was made only after many British Columbians reported the return of the twenty-foot-long sea monster known as "Sarah, the Sea Hag."

•

Almost Perfect

A favored germ for bacteriological warfare, according to the U.S. War Department's report, is the taleremia bacterium which "produces a prostrating disease with a short incubating period, prolonged disability, but eventuating . . . in complete recovery." A little more research, and we are sure that the latter eventuality will be overcome.

•

The suggestion of an M.P. to reduce income tax with advancing age is evidently planned to offer depressed taxpayers some incentive to keep on living.

•

Referring to the recent demonstrations in Germany, a commentator suggests that the Germans "should be reminded who lost the war." This suggestion might arouse more enthusiastic support if someone could remember off-hand who won it.

•

Many Government departments have been warned that further reductions must be made in expenses for the sake of economy, but no credit has yet been given to the fellow who first thought this one up.

•

A lady of Scranton, Pa., celebrated her 100th birthday by repeating successfully her annual feat of sliding down the banister. Unless longevity is of secondary importance, post-war banisters should be avoided for this purpose.

•

"Modern Chemistry," says a writer in a science journal, "has made it possible for a suit of clothes to be obtained from ordinary coal." The other day, we went one better and obtained a white shirt from an ordinary departmental store.

•

Virtue Rewarded

In a Quebec magistrate's court, one of three arrested union organizers was allowed out on bail because, according to the judge, he was "the least harmless of the trio." The most harmless were given the honor of remaining in jail for the time being as guests of the province.

•

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology reports that after feeding rabbits with the diet of the average bobby-soxer for three months, the animals died. The experiment fell short of being convincing, however, as no allowances were made for possible stimulating factors of soda fountain and juke box.

•

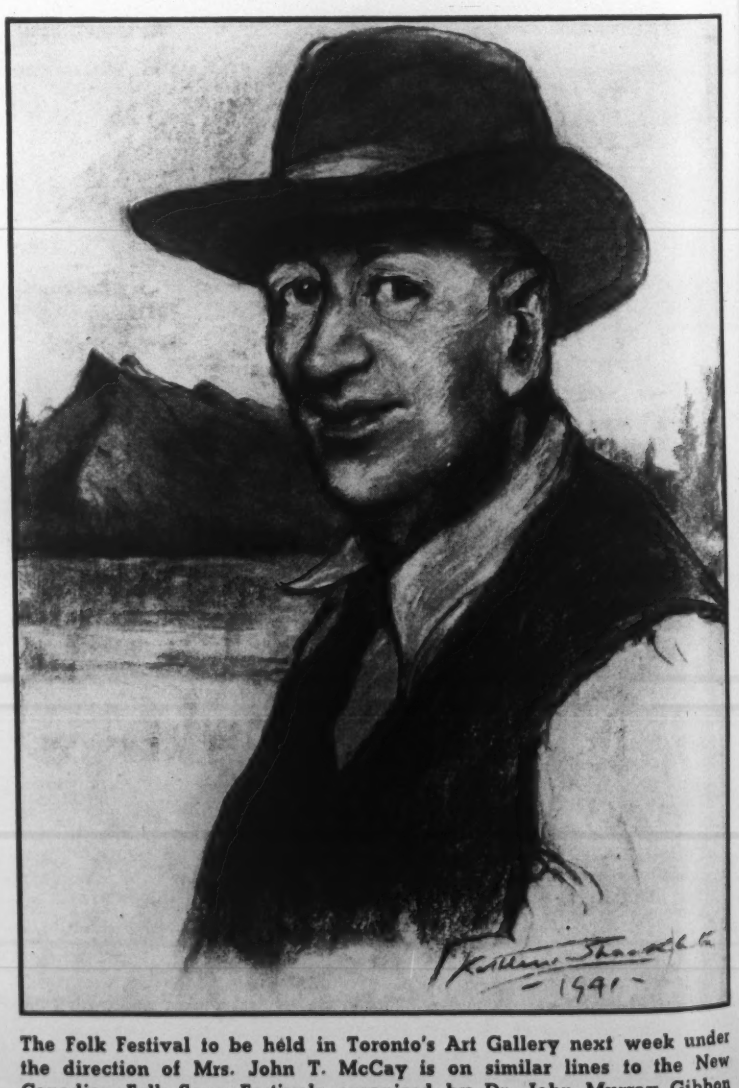
A correspondent in a London newspaper wants to know why so much coffee is consumed by Americans. He should cross the Atlantic and try a mouthful of their tea.

•

A 74-year-old gentleman of Bedford, Ind., who claims never to have used tobacco, or liquor, or indulged in games of chance, says that he has spent his whole life preparing for the hereafter, and has now completed an oak coffin for his own use. In spite of his enthusiasm, we are reluctant to wish the old gentleman a happy house-warming.

•

A nineteen-year-old girl of Paris, France, fell asleep in a movie theatre, and could not be awakened for fifteen days. We have this kind of film over here, too.



The Folk Festival to be held in Toronto's Art Gallery next week under the direction of Mrs. John T. McCay is on similar lines to the New Canadian Folk Song Festivals organized by Dr. John Murray Gibbon which aroused so much interest in the west twenty years ago. Dr. Gibbon, noted Canadian author and poet born in Ceylon in 1875, was general publicity agent for the C.P.R. until he retired in 1945. The above portrait of him as a Trail Rider is from a pastel by Kathleen Shackleton.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

than the going rate of wages. If they have jobs provided for them it will be at wages less than Canadians are willing to accept, or obviously there would be Canadians accepting them and it would not be necessary to import foreigners.

This of course is merely the absolute protectionist doctrine regarding imports of labor, and differs not one iota from the absolute protectionist doctrine regarding imports of commodities. It is now being proclaimed by the international trade unions as an objection to the importation of some hundreds of Polish girls from D.P. camps for the textile mills of Mr. Ludger Dionne in Beauce. Mr. Dionne replies, in effect, that the wages which he offers to these Polish girls are well within the requirements of the minimum wage legislation of his province, that the Polish girls are very glad to come and work for them, and that he has been trying for months to get the necessary amount of labor from Canadian sources and has failed to do so.

Some of the language employed by Mr. Mosher on behalf of his unions is more picturesque than reasonable. We do not think the Polish girls are in a state of slavery or even of indentured labor. If the industry were one in which a Mosher union is the accredited bargaining agency, and the importation were contrary to the terms of the employer-employee agreement, there might be some room for his protest; but our understanding is that this industry has an agreement with a Catholic Syndicate union which is raising no objections, and which is indeed glad to take these girls into its membership. Mr. Mosher's protests therefore sound rather like jealousy at his inability to get a foothold in Mr. Dionne's industry. Such jurisdictional jealousies are not uncommon, but they do not establish any very convincing claim for public support. In fact, if immigration which is satisfactory to the union affected by it is going to be prohibited because of the objections of other unions, we may as well give up hope of ever getting any immigration at all, and the inmates of the D.P. camps may give up hope of ever getting to Canada.

It is an interesting coincidence that two members of the Dionne clan should have distinguished themselves by their contributions to the increase of the Canadian population. The methods employed by the two members are different, but both appear to us to be praiseworthy. The chief advantage of Mr. Oliva Dionne's method is that it does not require an order-in-council.

SEA-SHELL

WORDS I have had from you I shall not lose,
But hoard in quiet corners of my mind;
As some fond sea-enchanted inlander,
Leaving the shore and all its pounding spell
Of rock and surf and tide, pockets a shell,
Whose hollow whorl, with no life now astir,
Yet for his loneliness a voice will find,
And conjuring all those lost pelagic views
Bring his charmed ear what brisk and salty news!

ELIZABETH K. CAMPBELL

ON HIS BACK

Copyright in All Countries

Claiming Their Rights

THE Vancouver *Sun* has been alarming its readers with the story that "British Columbia—especially Vancouver—is threatened with a new invasion of Japanese." The invasion referred to is a possible return movement of what the *Sun* oddly refers to as "repatriated Canadian-born Japanese"; it does not explain how a person born in Canada can be "repatriated" to Japan.

"Some of the Japanese are so anxious to get back to Canada they say they are willing to repay all payments made by the Canadian Government in their behalf", says the *Sun*, referring to the costs of the deportation operation. "Some are not willing to repay anything. They plan to return and boldly claim their rights as Canadian citizens."

We do not think that the readers of the *Sun* need be unduly alarmed. No Canadian citizen, whether born that way or naturalized, has any rights which cannot be taken from him by order-in-council or legislation. The *Sun's* own Ottawa correspondent quotes a "high authority" as saying that if there were any applications for such re-entry, "regulations would be put into effect in short order keeping them out." From past experience of the very low esteem in which the Canadian Government holds the rights of Canadian citizenship when they are objectionable to British Columbia we imagine that this is a reasonably correct estimate. Anyhow we are sure that if British Columbia so desires, arrangements can be made to have these one-time Canadian citizens passed through the Pacific province in bond even if they should be admitted to the rest of Canada.

Most if not all of the Japanese who are likely to conceive this fantastic idea of actually "claiming rights" as born citizens of the Dominion are the sons and daughters of parents who were born in Japan and who voluntarily surrendered the citizenship which they had acquired by naturalization. The children, who were minors at the time of the deportation, could do nothing else than accompany their parents, and indeed a Canadian-born wife could do nothing else than accompany her Japan-born husband if he elected for repatriation. They are Japanese by racial origin only, not by birth, not by education, not by habits of life, in most cases not by religion. They have no right to citizenship in Japan, and could not even have been deported to that country if the American administrators of it had not consented. The idea that they will be excluded from the whole of Canada by regulations adopted "in short order" must surely be repugnant to the great majority of Canadians, and to some fraction even of the people of British Columbia.

Are These Luxuries?

THE jewellery industry in Canada seems to have some ground for its protest against the very wide extent of the application of the luxury tax to articles which are handled by jewellers but which are in no sense luxuries. A good watch and a good clock are just as "necessary" as a good automobile or a good electrical refrigerator; indeed we think it is possible to make a strong case that the first of each of the two former articles is more necessary than the first of either of the latter. Certainly many people get along without automobiles and electric refrigerators while few manage to get along without at least one watch per adult and one clock per household. Yet both motors and electrical goods have had their tax reduced to 10 per cent of the wholesale level while clocks and watches remain at 25 per cent on the re-sale price.

The same argument applies to a great deal of the cheaper kinds of silver tableware. To suggest that a young returned serviceman setting up a home with his bride is indulging in luxury when he buys half-a-dozen plated silver knives, forks and spoons seems a trifle absurd. On the other hand those spokesmen of the jewellery trade who try to extend the same argument to wedding rings are perhaps going too far. It is in no sense necessary to the happiness of a marriage that the article placed on the bride's finger should have any particular weight of gold of any particular fineness; and if we were getting married in these troublous days we should be quite content with a ring containing 20 per cent less gold than we should otherwise desire, in order that the government might possess itself of that amount of gold and use it to assist in paying the overwhelming obligations of all the rest of the world to the United States.

The Royal Society

THERE is a peculiar feud developing among the intelligentsia of French Canada, or perhaps it is an old feud breaking out in a new place. There was recently founded an organization which calls itself the Academie Canadienne-Française, among whose members are a considerable number of the more nationalistic of the writers and thinkers of French Canada. We are informed that this society, which is private in character, has lately adopted a rule that none of its members shall be permitted to belong also to Section I of the Royal Society of Canada, the official and publicly chartered organization of learning in the Dominion, Section I being that branch of the Society which is devoted to literature and the social sciences in the French tongue.

The reasons for this rule are not clear, unless it may be assumed that the leaders of the Academie movement are opposed to all collaboration between intellectual workers using the French language and their colleagues who use English. Unfortunately Section I was last week the object of another attack from an entirely different quarter when Mr. Marius Barbeau (whom nobody would accuse of being a nationalist in the French sense) resigned from the Section in a somewhat angry letter on the ground that it was incompetent and ineffective and that much of its published work was unimportant. We do not know to what extent these charges are justified; but we are sure that unless the strength of the Section is too seriously impaired by the hostility of the Academie it will be able to remedy any defects which may have given some validity to the Barbeau allegations. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that in the three scientific sections French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians unite in the most cordial relationships, and that the visit of the Society to Laval University last week was an almost perfect example of the fraternization that is possible between the two elements of our population when they are represented by men and women of broad mind and of good will.

The Irish Republic

ONE of the interesting things about the projected "Social and Historical Register" for Canada, to which Mary Lowrey Ross has been devoting some attention recently, is the list of high dignitaries in other lands to whom complimentary copies are to be sent. One of these is "The President of the Irish Republic." We are unable to find that there is any such officer at present recognized by international usage, though we have no doubt that the Dublin postal authorities would find somebody to whom the volume could be delivered. Mr. de Valera is of course merely Taoiseach, which is translated as Prime Minister, and even in his most republican days he was merely President of the Irish Republicans, which is a bird of quite another color. Mr. Sean Thomas O'Kelly is President of Eire, but not of the Irish Republic, at any rate outside of the borders of that Republic if it exists and of whatever exists in Eire if a Republic does not exist. The matter would be unimportant were it not that the book when sent to President O'Kelly will undoubtedly be sent with the compliments of the Advisory Committee, which is headed by a Minister of the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada. Somebody in the House might ask the Secretary of State for External Affairs whether Canada is contemplating "recognizing" the Irish Republic.

Home and Oklahoma

THAT old friend of many Canadians, Sir Shuldham Redfern, who is now writing a London Letter for the Montreal *Star*, thinks that "Oklahoma" is hardly likely to enjoy in England the enormous success it has had on this continent. He ascribes this to the fact that there is "more diversity of entertainment" within range of Piccadilly Circus than in the corresponding area around Times Square. The explanation is surely much deeper than that. The popularity of all the huge crop of "Spring bustin' out all over" entertainments in North America is due to the fact that they reassure the North American that he is living on a continent where life, no matter how horrible it may be in other parts of the world, is still a thing of joy and exuberance and bright sunlight and God in His (rather exclusive North American) heaven and everybody loving everybody else, in tenor and mezzo-soprano. The Canadian is living near enough to this Oklahoman sunshine and folksiness to feel that he has a share in it. The Englishman isn't. He is having a tough time, and his neighbors are showing very little sweetness and light, and he might well be just a little envious of this picture (dated, it is true, to some forty years ago, but with no suggestion that today's sunshine is less glittery or today's folksiness less cheery) of a life untouched by bombs, unhampered by shortages, unfettered by controls, and unconcerned about ideologies. The very qualities which make us greet "Oklahoma" warmly are likely to make the Britisher greet it rather resentfully.

Remote Prospect

MR. OLIVER is now not only House leader of the Ontario Liberals but provincial leader of the party, which is an interesting but not at the moment a very hopeful job. The electors of Ontario are now chiefly concerned either to elect or to prevent the election of a Socialist Government. For the purpose of preventing the election of a Socialist Government Mr. Drew looks like a much better bet than Mr. Oliver, and if anybody took Mr. Oliver's new platform seriously it might well be asked whether one might not about as well have a Socialist Government as one which calls for "a share of industrial profits for workers to supplement their earnings" and "public ownership of any ventures which enjoy special privileges and perform services, but which do not operate to the public benefit under free competition."

If Mr. Drew's party should be badly weakened by internal strife or by the consequences of unwise legislation (or lack of any legislation at all), Mr. Oliver might have a chance to save the free enterprise system in Ontario—which we fancy wants to have it saved by somebody. But the prospect seems a trifle remote.

PLACE O'DREAMS

A PERFECT spot for a holiday
I found in a placid dream.
The meals were good, in a home-y way,
With plenty of eggs and cream.
The bed had slumber-inducing springs
With an extra blanket near,
And none of the summer pests with wings
Came buzzing about mine ear.

A perfect spot for a holiday!
The water was always right.
I could cast my bathing-suit away,
(It was always rough and tight!)
Nobody golfed, and, swearing yet,
Broke a niblick across a stone,
And nobody danced in a reek of sweat
To the bleat of a saxophone.

Then, in my dream, to my great surprise
My town address was before mine eyes.

J. E. M.

How Australia Handles Its Labor Disputes

By NEVILLE FRIEDLANDER

Both Canada and the U.S. are suffering from strikes which have proved exceedingly costly. Obviously there is something wrong with their approach to employer-employee problems. For the past 43 years Australia has been experimenting with a system of arbitration and conciliation. Labor disputes are handled by two authorities, Federal agencies and the Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Admittedly, their system is top heavy and not completely effective but it is the best approach so far. Australian industrial disputes account for less than three days of lost time in one year.

Mr. Friedlander, a veteran, is on a year's leave of absence from the Sydney Sun to view conditions and newspaper work in Canada and the United States.

HOW to ward off industrial stoppages and keep the machines turning has been the problem of industrial managers the world over. Canada and the U.S. are both experiencing tie-ups which interfere with the smooth operation of national economies. Admittedly when strikes continually recur in two countries where there is no lack of demand for goods or the facilities for producing them something must be askew with each's approach to labor problems. Is there a panacea for the ills brought about by worker-employer friction? One country which has made a practical approach to eliminating industrial breakdowns is Australia. For 43 years it has been conducting a vital experiment in arbitration and conciliation, in the hope that from it will evolve a system which will provide the answer for settling unnecessary work stoppages.

The handling of labor disputes and the preservation of harmonious employer-worker relationships in Australia is the work of two distinct, but not widely separated, authorities. Wages, hours and other conditions of employment are regulated by either Federal or State agencies.

Industrial power of the six states is restricted to conflicts arising within their own territorial boundaries, but in effect, most states rely to a great degree on the Federal authority to regulate their industrial lives and destinies.

Elaborate System

The arbitration and conciliation machinery of the states and the Commonwealth is founded on an elaborate system of courts, judges, tribunals, conciliation committees, registered bodies of employers and employees, awards and agreements, which directly affect one-third of the country's total number of bread-winners. Union members, plus their families, represent three-quarters of Australia's voting power, so that without the guidance of some overall industrial referee, strikes would soon cause political as well as economic chaos.

The Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which was constituted in 1904, is the headwaters of a vast industrial stream, whose tributaries extend into every byway of the continent. It is a tribunal made up of a chief judge and four other judges. Besides the court, there are six conciliation judges, called commissioners. The chief judge has a salary of $10,800 a year; the other judges each receive $9,000 annually.

Under the Constitution, the federal parliament has power over "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state."

The Federal Arbitration Court is the instrument for the exercise of this government power. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1904) itself is administered by the Attorney General's Department. The Attorney General may intervene in court proceedings in which questions of standard hours of work or of minimum wage levels are in dispute.

Few Clashes

Although Australia's arbitration system is topheavy inasmuch as there is overlapping and duplication in the work of the federal and state authorities, clashes between the two systems seldom occur. It has been held by the Commonwealth High Court that where there is an inconsistency between a federal award and the legislation, award or determination of a state authority, the federal award is to prevail.

The F.A.C. is also empowered to restrain a state tribunal from proceeding in a matter already covered, or which is being dealt with, by the federal body.

The F.A.C. operates on the theory that conciliation should precede arbitration. The court hears employers and employees through their respective organizations, which are registered, in the same way as companies and corporations must be licensed.

Any one employer, or group of employers, who singly or in total employs no less than 100 persons, is entitled to registration. Unions or associations of no less than 100 employees have the same right. Duplication of representative bodies is eliminated through careful vetting by court officials.

All rules and records of these organizations are subject to court scrutiny and policing. The court may suspend or cancel registration at any time, and de-registration is the major weapon wielded by the court to enforce observation of its awards.

Dependent

It can be said that Australia's arbitration system is dependent on the regimentation of the two factions — employer and worker—into two distinct parley-camps.

At the outset of a dispute, the court, through its conciliation commissioners, tries to bring about amicable settlement by round-table discussion between the parties concerned. Terms of agreement are written out and certified by the judge, and become legally binding to both parties.

If all attempts to conciliate fail, the parties are summoned into open court and arbitration takes place. The determinations and awards of the court then become law.

Awards are in force for whatever period is specified, but must not exceed five years. Awards can be altered or replaced on application from the organization concerned. Unless the court says otherwise, at the expiration of the specified period, the award is still effective until a substitute one is granted.

Legal technicalities and methods

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Forests mean much more than a pleasant place to holiday . . . an attraction for tourists . . . shelter for game animals and fishing haunts. They mean more than a source of lumber and paper products, and jobs for thousands of people, vital as these are to national welfare.

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Protect the forests. They serve you well.

SOME WAYS TO BE CAREFUL ABOUT FIRE

- *Break each match in two before you throw it away.*
- *Be sure your discarded cigarette is really out.*
- *Keep camp fires small, and always in a safe place.*
- *Before you leave, put the fire DEAD OUT with water.*

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

of procedure are kept to a minimum in the operation of the courts and conciliation committees. Judges are authorized to act "according to equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of the case." Members and officials may represent their organizations in court but, unless all parties agree, and the court approves, legal representation is barred.

Under the Arbitration Act, judges are "charged with the duty of endeavoring at all times by all lawful ways and means to reconcile parties to industrial disputes; and to prevent and settle industrial disputes, whether or not the court has cognizance of them, in all cases in which it appears that mediation is desirable in the public interest."

Approved First

The court must be given warning of disputes, but court action will not be taken unless the dispute has been approved of by general resolution of the affected organizations, or by ballot of members. There are a few minor organizations however which may enter proceedings without conforming with these regulations.

Court representatives may at any time during working hours enter any place concerned in industrial awards or disputes to gather information which will help the judge or judges reach an equitable decision. Contrary to the experience of many other countries, in Australia preference of employment to unionists is often a key issue in disputes, and judges are instructed by the Act "whenever... it is necessary for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes.... to direct that preference be given to members of organizations.. the court or commissioners shall so direct.."

But preference to workers does not make the arbitration law one-sided. Fixing of standard hours and pay in industry through awards, provides against unfair competition by manufacturers and other employers who try to undersell competitors by using cheap labor.

Variation of an award that may be burdensome to an employer in the operation of his business can be obtained by approach to the courts. If a witness objects to giving court evidence because trade secrets or budgets may be disclosed, evidence may be taken privately; or alternatively, the court can insist on evidence being given, but can forbid press publication of the details.

Voting by Hands

The Federal Arbitration Court is empowered to order a secret ballot of a striking organization to ensure that the stoppage is wanted by the majority of members, but this power is seldom used. The temerity of the court in not ordering such ballots during recent strikes in Australia has been the subject of strong criticism. Votes are more often taken by show of hands, and in some large-scale disputes, especially involving coal miners and dockside workers, charges have been levelled that bully-tactics have been used by men favoring strike action to "convert" those who raised their hands in disapproval.

However, the court can inflict penalties for such infringement of the law. Fines and imprisonment range from $1,800 fine (or six months goal) for organizations which fail to observe industrial agreements, and the same amount for refusing to attend a conference called by the court; to a $90 fine for a worker who stops work because his employer is a member of an employer's organization. Fines are also provided for inciting men not to work under awards.

Since every state award follows closely those made by the federal court, in every trade or industry there is a uniformity of minimum wage and hour standards. So that although there is no declared countrywide basic wage, the level fixed in awards of the F.A.C. is in practice the closest approach to it.

Australia's arbitration network is topheavy and redundant. It is overworked and not 100 per cent effective. But it is the closest approach to a sound working machinery of arbitration and conciliation that the world has yet been offered. It operates by compulsion methods, but yet is still flexible enough to cater for all the factors of human nature.

Australia has its share of tie-ups and strikes, but if that is to be used as evidence that its arbitration system is a failure, it must be pointed out that for every 1,000,000 man days lost every year through strikes and stoppages, 900,000,000 man days are worked — which means that in Australia, industrial disputes account for less than one per cent of each year's lost time in industry.

R. E. KIRBYSON

W. K. Dalglish, President of Dalglish Chemicals Limited, announces the appointment of R. E. Kirbyson as Vice-President in charge of sales, advertising and marketing. Dalglish Chemicals Limited is a division of Standard Chemical Company, Limited.

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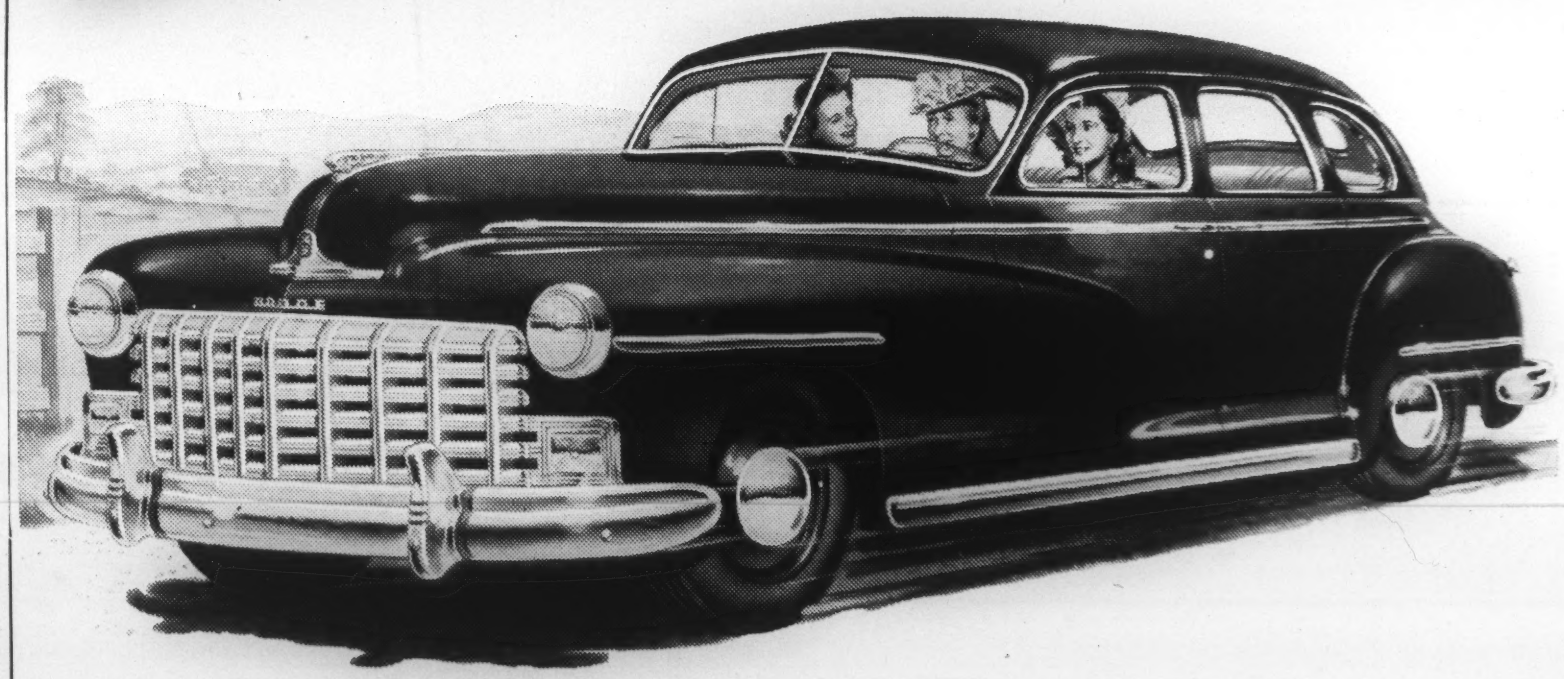

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SAFETY

In 1922 Dodge scored a "First" in automobile safety with an all-steel sedan. Two years later Dodge again led with equal-pressure hydraulic 4-wheel brakes for quicker, safer stops. Regularly, Dodge has added new safety features such as safety glass, and the specially-designed Safety Rim wheels which provide protection in case of a blowout – until to-day there is no safer car on the road.

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The thrilling Dodge Full Floating Ride results from more than 20 important factors including Floating Power engine mountings; independent front wheel springing; balanced weight distribution; placing the rear seats ahead of the rear axle. In 1942, Dodge Custom was first in its price class with Fluid Drive – proven itself to be the greatest motoring advancement since hydraulic brakes and floating power.

ECONOMY

Dodge cars have always been economical to operate—BIG cars—real value in every price class. The powerful Dodge L-Head engines have fewer moving parts. Among the many wear-resisting features are "Superfinish"; an oil bath air cleaner which protects moving parts from grit; and four rings per piston which ensure gas and oil economy.

DODGE STYLE AND BEAUTY, throughout the years, has matched Dodge engineering and design. Each new Dodge is acclaimed as "more beautiful than ever" – each new Dodge has added new enthusiastic owners to the ever-growing list of satisfied Dodge buyers.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Capital Seeking a Big Slice of Rich Summer Tourist Melon

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

A GREAT and wonderful thing is the American tourist. He may yet capture Washington, D.C., from the Republicans this year. He will leave a pot of Yankee Dollars here, and he'll do the same in Canada, if he knows more about why and how he should see Canada.

President Truman himself has succumbed to the lure of the travel folder, and significantly enough he has picked Canada and Alaska for his summer jaunts. Missouri is hot as an oven in summer.

You must see the American tourist in action in Washington, D.C. to really appreciate him. He arrives by private car, by train and bus. He may be in a school bus driven by an elementary or high school teacher. He wanders through the Capitol, up the Washington Monument, through the Smithsonian, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, or he roams through the many magnificent parks of the U.S. national capital.

Republican leaders are driving for an adjournment of Congress by July 28. Like most Washingtonians, Congressmen want to get away on vacations. They'll leave behind such questions as the rise and fall in Truman political strength, G.O.P. accomplishments this session, and who will run in the 1948 presidential elections. But the American tourist, with a good sprinkling of Canadians, will, like the river, flow incessantly through the U.S. Capital.

Every American and many a Canadian doubtless has Washington, D.C. down on the list of places he plans sooner or later to visit—and for that reason the tourist business in the American capital is a phenomenon worth study by anyone interested in slicing the billion-dollar U.S. tourist melon.

Canada and Canadians have more than a passing interest in getting their share of this business. The Dominion was reported recently to have a backlog of only $600 millions of exchange and to be losing precious dollars to the U.S. at the rate of $50 millions monthly. Observers reason that if this continues, Canada must impose severe restrictions on American imports if she is to maintain a reasonable working dollar balance.

Competition is keen between nations and between American communities for a share of the great U.S. tourist revenue. Washington, through its convention and tourist agency, the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, has set its sights on $60 millions in tourist business during the 1947-48 fiscal year.

That revenue is expected from tourists, school groups, and convention delegates. While the community as a whole will benefit, it is estimated the revenue will be shared as follows: hotels, tourist homes, 34 per cent; retail stores, 26 per cent; restaurants and clubs, 13 per cent; local transportation, taxis, garages, 10 per cent; amusements, 8 per cent; package liquor stores, 4 per cent; and miscellaneous, 5 per cent.

The tourist business has been aptly described as the "sugar" on D.C.'s local bread and butter. "Government," as in Ottawa, is the community's bread and butter, being the largest single local pay roll item. Government takes the place in the city's economy that factories do elsewhere.

That $60 millions is expected to come from some 3½ million visitors who visit the capital singly, in family auto loads, in school buses on tours, and through conventions.

Touring Market

Canada has an equal opportunity with the American capital to bid for the vast touring market, comprising 3,500 large conventions that rotate between the largest cities; 30 million vacationing wage earners, 30 million students and 100 million members of the Great American Travelling Public.

Washington has an advantage, because it is the city that every American knows about. Canada has a universal reputation down here as the finest of good neighbors. She is also mentioned constantly in American headlines as the source of all "arctic", "freezing", "wintry" weather. Canadians know better, that such weather comes from the North Pole. It is questionable if a public relations job could be done on the weather reports, but it would certainly make the Dominion more inviting to hot weather loving Americans to know they wouldn't freeze to death by patronizing Canadian winter sports events.

Few will gainsay the claims of proud Washingtonians that their city is the most beautiful in the world. Rio de Janiero probably would edge out the U.S. capital for sheer, spectacular scenic beauty. There is no question of the great historical and national significance of Washington to all Americans and Canadians.

The city has its intriguing streets laid out by L'enfant the capital's planner, and it is set in a countryside that has year around appeal. Close by are the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia and Chesapeake Bay, where the British landed when they surged inland to set fire to the White House. New York City is 80 minutes away by plane—if you are still riding planes following the Memorial Day fatalities. Further into Virginia is to be found the romantic, historical sights of Yorktown, Jamestown, and Williamsburg.

Good Wages or Bad Times?

Now that wartime Government staffs are being drastically reduced and the unemployed government girls are being urged to go home rather than go broke in Washington, the community is jealously eyeing those tourist dollars. They can mean the difference between good wages and bad times for permanent dwellers.

The Board of Trade is now engaged in raising $85,000, or 1/10 of 1 per cent of the anticipated 60 million revenue, to promote tourist business. Mediums used will be radio programs, news releases, publicity, special events, travel folders, motion pictures, direct mail and the D.C. Information Centre.

Canadian tourist interests have made a creditable effort to attract American visitors. Canadian tourist and travel advertisements are prominent on travel pages. Occasionally, such as in the Dominion advertising carried in magazines last winter, there are serious discrepancies. When Quebec and Ontario were trying last winter to attract American skiers, the Dominion's ads carried never a line of the fine skiing to be found in many provinces.

Selection of New York is in line with common practice, but Canadians are missing out by ignoring Washington, D.C., as an outlet for their promotion material. The Washington dateline is of great value, and every American press, radio and magazine medium has its ubiquitous Washington correspondent.

These same correspondents are highly critical of Canada's failure to supply more information about herself. The Dominion maintains an information office where a staff of pleasant people patiently wait beside a teletype to answer queries. No positive action is taken to offer news and feature story, picture and radio material to the media here.

That is no way to increase the Dominion's quota of tourist business, especially at a time when the American tourist dollar can do so much to balance the discrepancy in dollar exchange.

This writer, in his own circle of friends and acquaintances, can list 23 persons who voluntarily sought him out to plan vacations in Canada. Americans want to see Washington, D.C., before they die, and they have an abiding curiosity to visit land where that cold weather com from. All they need is an invitati

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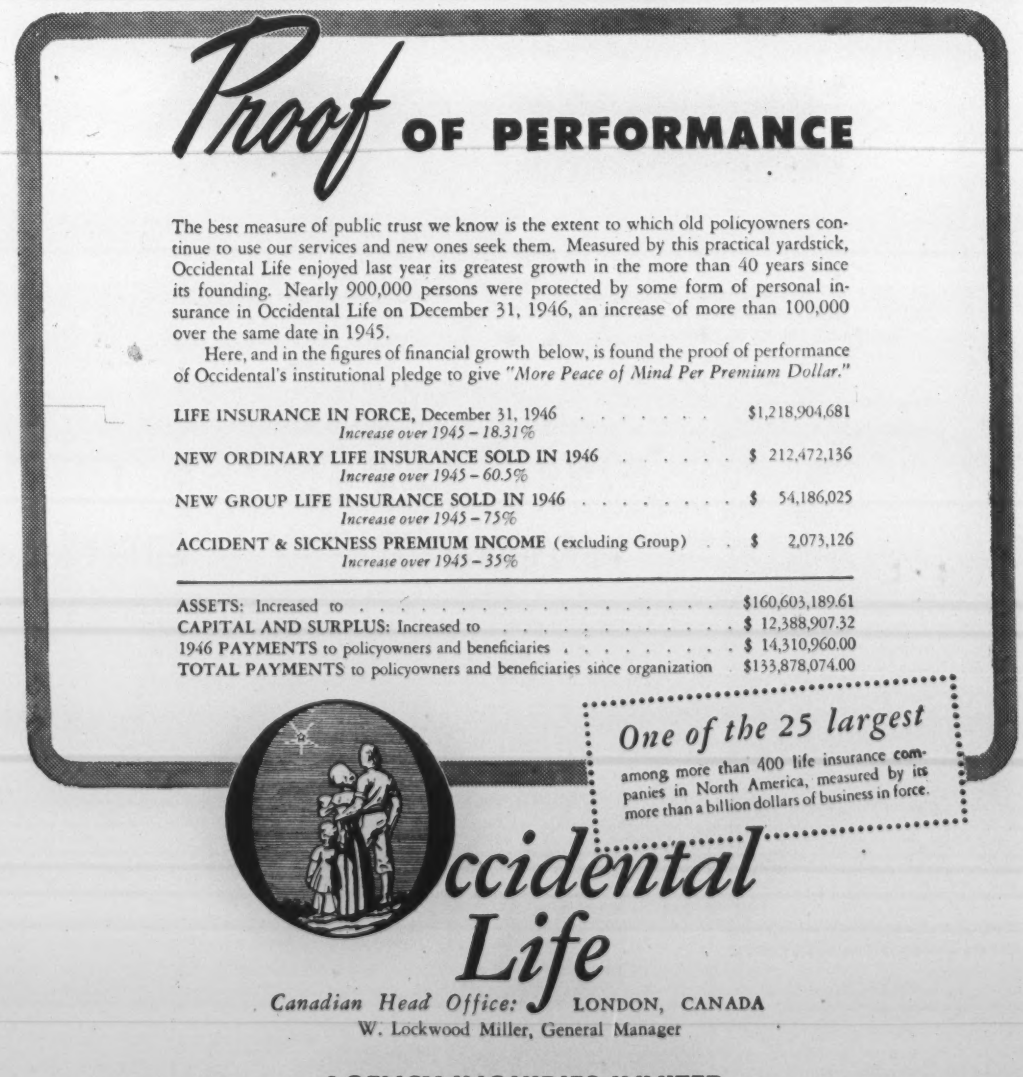
Proof OF PERFORMANCE
The best measure of public trust we know is the extent to which old policyowners continue to use our services and new ones seek them. Measured by this practical yardstick, Occidental Life enjoyed last year its greatest growth in the more than 40 years since its founding. Nearly 900,000 persons were protected by some form of personal insurance in Occidental Life on December 31, 1946, an increase of more than 100,000 over the same date in 1945.
Here, and in the figures of financial growth below, is found the proof of performance of Occidental's institutional pledge to give "More Peace of Mind Per Premium Dollar."
LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE, December 31, 1946 $1,218,904,681
Increase over 1945 – 18.31%
NEW ORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE SOLD IN 1946 $ 212,472,136
Increase over 1945 – 60.5%
NEW GROUP LIFE INSURANCE SOLD IN 1946 $ 54,186,025
Increase over 1945 – 75%
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS PREMIUM INCOME (excluding Group) $ 2,073,126
Increase over 1945 – 35%
ASSETS: Increased to $160,603,189.61
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: Increased to $ 12,388,907.32
1946 PAYMENTS to policyowners and beneficiaries $ 14,310,960.00
TOTAL PAYMENTS to policyowners and beneficiaries since organization $133,878,074.00
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OTTAWA LETTER

C.B.C.'s Operations May Suffer from Current Budget Troubles

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, like many other business enterprises, has been caught in the squeeze of sharply rising costs working against a relatively inflexible and inexpansible annual income. If relief is not forthcoming in some fashion or other, the quality and scope of its operations will suffer to an increasing degree. The details of its financial position have been given to the Special Committee of the Commons on Radio Broadcasting.

The end result of the squeeze can be reported in a paragraph. The operating deficit for the year which ended on March 31, 1947, was $70,000. For the current fiscal year, the C.B.C. is budgeting for a deficit of $265,000, after paring its estimates by $185,000. For the following year (1948-49) unless relief is forthcoming from some quarter, the corporation, in the language of Dr. Augustin Frigon, general manager, will have to "modify" its "fundamental operations completely" and that "by vamping downward" its present organization.

It has been advocated in some quarters that the C.B.C.'s proper response to such a situation should be drastic retrenchment, that it should "cut its coat according to the cloth." But it cannot do that and still meet the public demand for extension and improvement of the present service. It is still failing to reach, with its own stations and programs, all the areas and all the radio owners in the country of which it is the national broadcasting system. It has been requested by a parliamentary committee to explore the creation of a second French-language network, so that those parts of Canada where French is the common language shall have a service not inferior to the rest of Canada, which can listen to both the Trans Canada Network and the Dominion Network. It is quite unable to begin such a second service in French on its current budget. Its officers and Board of Governors see a number of fields in which its service falls short of what the Canadian public has a reason to expect. It is losing staff because of inability to meet outside offers. If its activities over the next three or four years are to be rigidly circumscribed by its present revenues, the era of expansion is over and one of reduction and deterioration is at hand. These, in brief, are the conclusions submitted by Messrs. Dunton and Frigon to the parliamentary committee.

Statement

The financial statement of the C.B.C. for the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1947 is as follows:

Revenue	
Licence Fees	$3,910,000.
Commercial Broadcasting	1,786,000.
Miscellaneous	112,000.
	$5,808,000.
Expenditures	
Programs	$2,966,000.
Engineering	1,212,000.
Wire lines	965,000.
Administration	391,000.
Press and Information	193,000.
Commercial	149,000.
Interest on loan	2,000.
	$5,878,000.
Operating deficit	$ 70,000.

The prospect of balancing the C.B.C. budget on its present basis obviously rests on obtaining more from licence fees or from the sale of broadcasting time to commercial clients, on the one hand, or of cutting down expenditure on the other. But expenditures are showing a marked rise.

The sum derived from licence fees is not likely to grow very much as a result of an increase in the number of licences sold. Any substantial gain from this item can be expected only by one of two developments, either an increase in the annual licence fee, or the assumption by the government of the administrative cost of collecting the annual fee. This latter is the alternative favored by the C.B.C. itself.

If the C.B.C. received the full sum of $2.50 per licence, instead of $2.15 per licence as at present (the cost of collecting running to 35c per licence), there would be a substantial improvement in its revenue. I have not seen an estimate anywhere, but the arithmetic of it can be worked out in a few seconds. If licence fees of $3,910,000 were received in 1946-47 on a net figure of $2.15 per licence, the C.B.C. would have received an additional $635,000 or so, had it collected the full $2.50.

Another way of expanding its revenue would be to increase the sale of its network time to commercial clients and reduce its own sustaining programs. But there are some sound reasons against such a step. Indeed, a very good case can be made out for the view that the C.B.C. is already selling far too much of its time to commercial broadcasting. When a national system of broadcasting was set up in 1932, based on the Aird Report, it was expected that its operations would be financed almost entirely from its listeners. When, under the chairmanship of L. W. Brockington, the Board of Governors was giving an account of its stewardship to the parliamentary committee of 1938, their official policy was this:

"We recognize the paradox of our present position, but we are obliged to take some commercial advertising for the purpose of building up our revenues in the hope that eventually commercialism will be totally eliminated from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation."

Mr. Brockington added that "we have set ourselves a maximum of $500,000," and reiterated in conclusion. "We look upon the elimination of commercial advertising from the C.B.C. certainly as part of our ultimate policy."

Now, nine years later, the C.B.C., so far from having been able to get out of commercial advertising, is drawing from this source over three times the maximum suggested by Mr. Brockington. The present executive recognizes that this is not a happy state of affairs. A. D. Dunton on May 19 of this year said that need for revenues had pushed the corporation into accepting too many commercials in some parts of the schedules in the interest of good broadcasting.

The present budget of the C.B.C. has not permitted a general increase in the salaries of its staff, though such general increases have been fairly general in private industry. It is becoming increasingly difficult to hold staff. Mr. Dunton reported that "a number of employees have left to take positions at higher salaries elsewhere, others have or are getting offers weekly." Dr. Frigon added that the C.B.C. had lost nineteen qualified employees this year, in salary ranges above $3,000, who have found more lucrative positions outside. And the Chairman warned bluntly that the efficiency of the corporation might suffer severely if it did not become possible to make some salary adjustments where they were merited under present day conditions.

Today we Live in a Greater Canada

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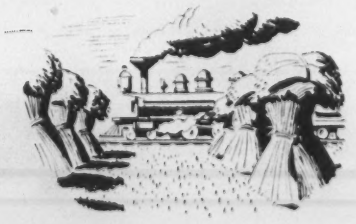
Last year the value of Canada's field crops was double that of 1939.

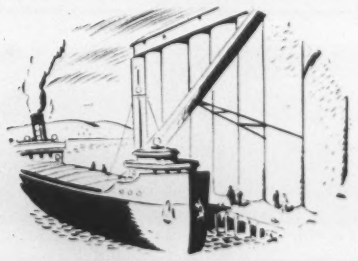
TODAY'S ACHIEVEMENTS in agriculture production are matched by those in manufacturing and the development of natural resources —creating new opportunities for Canadians in every sphere of activity surpassing those of any previous peacetime period.

While our world importance as a food producer continues to grow, we have become also one of the greatest of industrial and commercial countries, with peacetime accomplishments maintaining our new war-won position.

A flourishing agriculture has always been the basis of Canada's expanding economy. First farmer was Champlain's Louis Hebert. Ontario's great agricultural development began with the arrival of the U.E. Loyalists.

With the railway opening the West in the 80's, the development of the famous wheats, Red Fife and Marquis, and the extension of the grain-growing area steadily north, Canada became the world's great wheat exporter.





Canadian farmers answered the challenge of World War II by producing more food than ever for our allies. While maintaining the vital wheat yield, they supplied a great new output of coarse grains, fodder crops and oil-bearing seeds—and achieved spectacular increases in meats, dairy products and eggs.

"WOULD NOT CHANGE JOBS..."

GARNET RICKARD, Bowmanville, Durham County, farmer, 30, winner Reserve Grand Championship for oats, Chicago 1947, operates one of best seed cleaning plants in Ontario, has been president of many agricultural societies, active in county affairs, is on Advisory Board Dominion Seeds Act.

MR. RICKARD says: *"I would not change jobs with anyone. National prosperity still rests with Canadian farmers. The primary need is farm research, soil improvement, war on weeds and better seed grain. Thus with better profits, farm living standards can be raised and young people attracted to rural Canada rather than lost as emigrants. Organized farmers are making the farm future much more secure."*

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Reprisal

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THOUGH they argued about him incessantly, both the Upjohns were devoted to their cat. He was eight parts alley cat and two parts Persian, but the Persian strain had triumphed over spots and stripes so that he was a dense even orange all over and exceptionally handsome. Mrs. Upjohn had wanted to call him Ptolemy or Pushkin, but Mr. Upjohn who was less resourceful preferred Kilroy and it was Kilroy that stuck in the end. Then Mrs. Upjohn claimed that he was a cat of extraordinary intelligence whose powers of deduction constantly amazed her, while Mr. Upjohn insisted, though affectionately, that Kilroy operated like any other cat on a rather limited set of cat-instincts.

"You can't teach him anything," he would say, and he would point to a corner of the room and order Kilroy to go lie down. Kilroy would stare at him, then derisively raise his hind leg and begin to wash his stomach.

"He understands, but he just thinks it's a silly idea," was Mrs. Upjohn's answer to that. "He's wonderfully intelligent about anything that matters. He understands perfectly about Mrs. Mayberry."

Mrs. Mayberry was a widow in her sixties and the Upjohn's landlady. She was small, fragile and gentle, and she had a deprecating smile and a heart of pure granite. She had rented them her house furnished under an elaborate set of conditions which, she suggested, she was in a position to enforce as she had rather important connections on the rental board.

"My little house is rather small," she had said. "I'm afraid you won't be able to do a great deal of entertaining."

They assured her that they never entertained, were in fact practically friendless. In their eagerness they were ready to promise anything. They wouldn't have parties or lend the lawn mower or leave the garbage cans out overnight or stumble into having babies. Mrs. Mayberry listened with pleased attention to all these assurances.

"There's just one other matter," she said. "I'm afraid there must be no pets. Especially no cats. You see I have my bird-friends in the backyard; they come back to me every spring to rear their little families. I would like to feel they are just as safe with my tenants as they would be with myself."

They couldn't surrender the house, and they couldn't give up Kilroy. "No pets," Mrs. Upjohn said, crossing her fingers behind her back. "Especially no cats," said Mr. Upjohn. The next week they moved in with Kilroy in a covered basket.

KILROY seemed to understand from the first the condition of their tenancy. He never sat in the Mayberry chairs and he always sharpened his claws on the scratching post Mrs. Upjohn had set up by the fireplace, never on the pale homespun slip-covers. He avoided the bird sanctuary altogether.

The bird colony consisted of five little colonial bungalows erected on posts in the backyard. That spring they were all tenanted by robins, and the Upjohns watched with mild interest the process of nest-building, brooding, hatching and worm-gathering. In no time at all the nestlings were too big for the little bungalows, and then the trouble started. The baby robins were constantly falling out of their nests and when this happened Mrs. Upjohn would get out the step ladder and try to fit the lost nestling back into his own family circle. The grownup robins were no help whatever and she often had to work through the entire colony before the hysteria died down. Meanwhile Kilroy sat on the back porch, his paws folded neatly under his chest, with the end of his yellow tail vibrating faintly, like an indicator attached to his moral mechanism and registering Pressure under Control.

"You leave him alone with a baby robin for five minutes and see what happens," Mr. Upjohn said.

"But I did!" said Mrs. Upjohn. "I explained about Mrs. Mayberry and how terribly it would hurt her if he touched one of her robins. Then I went inside and watched through the window. And he never moved, even when the robin flopped right to the edge of the stoop."

"Overfed," Mr. Upjohn said, "it's spoiling all his decent cat instincts."

Mrs. Mayberry telephoned every day, and sometimes twice a day, with instructions about the house. About two weeks after they had settled in she came to call.

Mrs. Mayberry showed her into the living-room and then hurried out to the kitchen where Kilroy lay asleep on the radiator top. The backyard? But Mrs. Mayberry was sure to visit her bird-friends the very first thing. She'd probably want to inspect the cellar too. The broom-closet? Even Kilroy would never accept that indignity without yowling. She heard steps advancing from the living-room and in a panic picked Kilroy up and thrust him into the refrigerator. "I thought I'd come out and have a little visit with Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow," Mrs. Mayberry said gaily.

She spent half an hour with her bird-friends in the garden, Mrs. Upjohn trailing her nervously. "If you'd throw out a handful of suet every two or three days, it would be very helpful to the mother-robins in the breeding season," Mrs. Mayberry said.

BACK in the living-room she pointed out that wax was much more satisfactory than liquid furniture polish and that she had always found it a good idea to close the Venetian blinds against the afternoon sun. Then her eye fell on the scratching post by the electric fireplace.

The fireplace was made up of black glass coal with a fan beneath that pulsed rosy waves below the surface when the current was turned on. The scratching post couldn't have been more incongruous. "It gives the illusion of a real grate," Mrs. Upjohn said, with a smile as false as the fireplace.

Mrs. Mayberry had no comment. After a moment she said, "Have you had any trouble with the washing machine? I think I could explain some of its little peculiarities."

"No trouble whatever," Mrs. Mayberry said.

Mrs. Mayberry's glance went up the stair-well. "She's not going to get up there either," Mrs. Upjohn thought fiercely. But in a moment her landlady rose. "I wonder if I might use your bathroom," she said.

She was upstairs almost twenty minutes. Mrs. Upjohn, straining her ears, fancied she could hear her moving quietly from room to room. When she came down at last she was smiling graciously. "Everything looks so nice and clean," she said.

When she finally left Mrs. Upjohn flew to the kitchen and opened the refrigerator door. Kilroy's eyes blazed out at her. He had lapped up almost a bowl of whipped cream; he was shuddering, furious, and slightly sick. Mrs. Upjohn wiped his face, comforted him, and then took him into the living room, turned on the electric grate and pulled up a chair. "You can sit in the Mayberry chair," she said. "Sit in it all you like." Kilroy studied her thoughtfully, then jumped into the chair, circled twice, and sat down and began to wash his face.

Mrs. Upjohn was still quivering with outrage when Mr. Upjohn came in a little later. "I can't go into her house but she can come into mine and snoop all over it," she said. "There's plenty of housing for her bird-friends and nursing robins are supposed to get suet every second day to keep up their strength but I'm not allowed to have a baby. She can do anything she likes to me and there isn't one, single, damned thing I can do to her."

Kilroy, quite recovered, climbed down from the chair and trotted to the back door. "He wants out," Mrs. Upjohn said, "and on top of that she had to insult me."

Mr. Upjohn let Kilroy out. "How did she insult you?" he asked.

"She said I kept my house nice and clean," said Mrs. Upjohn.

"But what's insulting about that?" Mr. Upjohn asked.

"Oh, there's no use trying to explain," Mrs. Upjohn said.

A few minutes later they heard Kilroy at the back door. Mr. Upjohn let him in and in a moment they were both back in the living-room, with Kilroy marching ahead carrying a baby robin. He laid it, quite dead and beautifully unmussed at Mrs. Upjohn's feet. Then he sat back and began to wash his stomach.

"Didn't I tell you!" cried Mrs. Upjohn. "He understood the whole thing. He understands every word we say."

Mr. Upjohn stared at Kilroy and Kilroy stared back with unfathomable yellow eyes. "Take that robin back, sir!" Mr. Upjohn said in a loud excited voice. "Take that bird back and put it where you got it."

Kilroy shrugged. Then climbing into the Mayberry chair he hoisted his back leg and without a glance at either of them went back to licking his stomach.

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Soviet Palace Planned as World's Tallest

By EDWARD NORFOLK

Within five years Moscow hopes to have the world's tallest building. It is the new Palace of the Soviets and will, as planned, be capable of accommodating no less than 20,000 people. It was originally planned to be finished by 1942 to commemorate the first quarter of a century of Soviet rule in Russia.

In the huge Grand Hall, many spectacles similar to those for which the Red Square is renowned will take place.

WORK is to begin again on the gigantic Palace of the Soviets at Moscow, which is destined to be the world's tallest structure so far. When completed it will be surmounted by a statue of Lenin 328 feet high. The palace has been planned to be more representative of new Russia than the ancient fortress which was the stronghold of the Tsars.

The Palace of the Soviets was actually begun exactly 10 years ago in March, but the war held up the work. Perhaps it is significant that, though planned long before the Nazi invasion, the statue of Lenin will depict him erect, feet planted firmly and wide apart, massive head jutting forward aggressively, and arm outstretched with a "stubby" finger pointing westward as if in warning to Russia's enemies.

This stubby finger will, in reality, be 16½ feet in length, Lenin's 99-foot long, outstretched arm, standing upright, would extend 10 feet over the top of the ancient Colossus of Rhodes, one of the "wonders of the world." It is a pity for his sake that Hitler did not take warning from the proposed statue!

Like the rest of the world's great cities, Moscow is suffering from a housing shortage. Stalin, has, therefore, sanctioned plans for skyscrapers. But the Palace of the Soviets is destined to "top the lot" easily.

Higher than Empire State

When finished it will tower to the enormous height of 1,365 feet, as compared with the world's present highest skyscraper, New York's Empire State Building, which is 1,248 feet high. Before the war its estimated cost was $16,000,000, but that figure is certain to be exceeded. Built into it will be 400,000 tons of concrete and 200,000 tons of steel. The materials used: steel, concrete and marble, will stand as a symbol of the new intensively industrialized Russia that is arising.

The original plans were to have it completed by 1942, in order to commemorate the first quarter of a century of Soviet rule in Russia. Five more years will be necessary to finish the palace. The plan received official recognition as far back as 1923, when the Russian All-Union Congress decided to erect a monumental structure near the Kremlin representative of modern Russia. A world-wide competition for architectural designs was announced and 172 competitors were drawn from almost every country in the world. Prizes of $4,800 were awarded to two Russians, and an American, Hector Hamilton. He is said to have taken six months over his plans, which were despatched to Moscow in a crate 15 feet long.

Although these rewards were given, no single design was accepted. A Russian architect, and one of the contestants, Boris Yofan, was given the task of creating a new design combining the best features of those submitted. This design was finally accepted.

The Palace of the Soviets will be a great national temple and cultural centre, and in the huge Grand Hall will take place many similar spectacles to those for which the Red Square itself is so renowned. These mass meetings will be staged in what is known as the Grand Hall, capable of accommodating 20,000 people. The Grand Hall is planned to the form of a huge, domed circle, nearly two acres in area.

The height of its dome, 30 storeys up, and of blue aluminium, will be so great that it will create the illusion among the spectators that they are sitting beneath the open sky. The almost-two acres of seats will be so constructed that when wanted they can be made to sink as a unit into an equally huge pit below. And out of this, automatic mechanisms will be able to raise any one of eight platforms. These will include a great theatrical stage, fully equipped with revolving sets, a circus arena, swimming pool, skating rink, cinema screen, and three different platforms for industrial and agricultural exhibitions.

On the lowest levels of the building, called the pedestal floor, will be found the cloakrooms, general offices, service rooms, and meeting rooms for the use of congress committees. Above the Grand Hall will be a huge panorama of the Revolution, and higher still, various museum rooms. In the various entrances and lobbies will be sculptures and fountains. Transport facilities in the palace are to be as highly mechanized as any in American skyscrapers. There will be 148 elevators, and 62 automatic escalators to handle visitors.

The engineers estimate that 30,000 people will be able to pass through the 140 entrances to the building, and will be distributed over it within 20 minutes.

Sir John Mollett, of Britain's Ministry of Food, and W. B. Gornall, Canadian Agricultural Specialist, watch potatoes from P.E.I. arriving in London.

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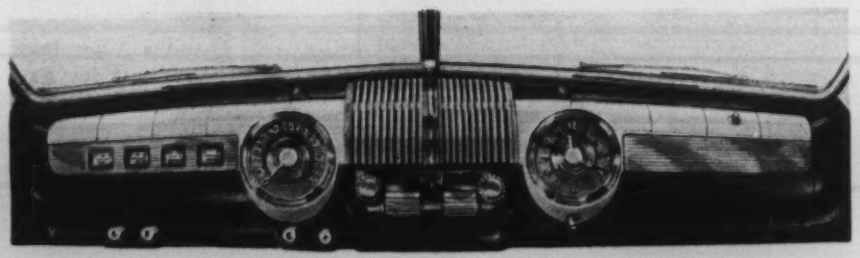

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THE WORLD TODAY

Growing Call for Separate Peace And Aid to W. Europe as a Unit

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHILE an economy-minded Congress was passing the first instalment of foreign aid under the Truman Doctrine of blocking Communist expansion, it had many occasions to ask how much this was going to cost the United States in the end, and where it might lead to.

It could hear growing talk in Washington of a five-billion-dollar-a-year peace-time Lend-Lease. It could hear and dismiss Henry Wallace's suggestion for a 50-billion-dollar world rehabilitation program, one-third of it to go to Russia. It could study skeptically the bold proposal of Harold Stassen that for ten years the United States devote 10 per cent of its production of food and goods to building world-wide peace and freedom. Stassen didn't propose a handout, but would have the recipients supply what basic raw materials they had available, and undertake to preserve a large measure of free enterprise.

Adding up the sums it had voted for foreign aid and relief since the war to no less than 17 billions, Congress could read grimly about the shortage of dollars everywhere which might force other countries to set up within a year some sort of trading group outside of the dollar world. (And in spite of this Congress moved to put a quota on wool imports, severely embarrassing the American delegation in Geneva, trying to help set up an International Trade Organization to free world trade).

A Congress bearing these burdens and facing these further calls, while still trying to cut the budget and the income tax, could not help but be extremely critical of the Moscow Conference outcome, followed as it was by a German food crisis with no indication of when this load might be lightened.

Its suspicion was wakened by Stalin's remark, quoted by Marshall, that "after we have exhausted ourselves in dispute, we shall agree all right"; and confirmed by the appearance of articles in the Soviet press openly counting on the exhaustion of the United States through its efforts at world relief and through a great new depression, which Moscow cheerfully schedules for 1950.

Hoover's Proposal

It will thus be understood that Congress was in a receptive mood last week for ex-President Hoover's suggestion of a separate peace with Germany and Japan, and measures to free their production and export so as to spur recovery in Europe and Asia, and relieve the strain on the U.S. taxpayer. It is said, indeed, that Secretary Marshall had discussed this idea privately with Congressional leaders some weeks before, and that Hoover may even have discussed it with Truman.

The reaction of Congress has been very much in favor of Hoover's proposal. Some have cautioned about not being "too quick on the trigger" with it, and others believe that the United States should make "one more try" at trying to frame a general peace settlement for Germany at the Foreign Ministers meeting scheduled for London in November. Yet such a seasoned capitol observer as the New York *Times'* Turner Catledge believes that a real separate peace boom may be under way before November.

There is no tendency to under-rate the serious consequences of such a move. But to the argument that it would "irrevocably" divide the world into two blocks, there is the ready answer that the Soviets began to do this even before the war ended. They have some time since fastened Communist rule on Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Poland. And in the last few days a perfect example of their methods has been given in Hungary, completing a process begun before the Moscow Conference opened, understood by Washington at that time for what it was, and duly protested as a breach of Soviet undertakings to the other Allies.

Nor can the counter-argument be accepted, that the United States has just fastened a "reactionary" government on Greece, so what's the difference? The anti-government papers in Athens answer that one by their jibes at the government leaders for being forced to accept the American conditions of a political amnesty, and observed elections.

Separate Peace Drawbacks

Congressional leaders have indicated that they understand very well the implications of a separate peace. It would end for some years the hope, never yet quite abandoned, of an agreement of some kind with Russia. It would mean that the Soviets would fasten their grip still more tightly on the unfortunate countries of Eastern Europe, notably on Czechoslovakia and Finland, which have been allowed a certain amount of latitude up to now.

It would mean that the treaties with the Axis satellites would not be ratified. Trieste would not be set up as a "Free State", and Allied forces might have to stay there to defend it from seizure by Tito. It would pose a most difficult decision over Berlin and Vienna, whether we could stay on in those capitals, which are in both cases mere islands in a Soviet Zone—carefully arranged that way, so it would seem.

But the answer to this, raised over and over again by American congressmen and editorialists, is "how long can we afford to wait?" Here we are, they say, pouring billions down the drain and achieving no basic improvement in the world situation because there is no peace, no stability, no confidence. (Indeed, the British crisis deepens, with effects spreading all round the world; and major French and Italian crises are blowing up fast.) And there are the Soviets writing with relish about our coming depression.

It isn't a case of choosing between a good and a bad solution, but, apparently, between some solution and none at all. Hoover states the American alternatives for the occupied lands (Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea) as follows: "We can wash our hands of the whole business and then let the conquered countries drag the whole world to final chaos; or, for humanitarian reasons merely, we can carry these people on a food subsistence level, hoping for improvement in the attitude of other nations; or we can act at once to free ourselves from their hindrances as far as possible" (by helping them produce for themselves, and export in order to buy food).

This Congress, as we remarked, is economy-minded and perhaps not as international-minded as the country at large. But it is too scared over the future to just chuck all of these troublesome foreign commitments and let the whole thing go.

Isolationism is one thing when you are not immediately threatened and you can let others "fight it out." It is quite another thing when you are the only rich man left in the world and the certain object of any new aggres-

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sion. In such circumstances to be isolationist is to give up all prospective allies. Congress has shown in accepting the Truman Doctrine that it is anxious to retain all prospective allies, in case the worse comes to the worst.

But it wants some assurance that it will get value for its money, better value than has been received so far. So it is listening with favor to the argument that the way to make Europe a going concern again is not by trying to bolster the battered economy of each country separately and in turn, but by developing an overall plan which treats the continent (or, in practice, the western half of it) as an economic unit.

Practical Idealism

It is true that the men who have framed this "continental plan" as it is being called, are anxious to get the most for America's rehabilitation dollars, anxious to bolster up customers for America's exports, and anxious, certainly, to keep Western Europe as well as Eastern Asia out of the Soviet grip. Yet there is a great deal of practical idealism in their plan, a combination of Hoover's separate peace proposal, of Stassen's suggestion for "waging peace" on a bold scale, of Churchill's crusade for a United Europe, and Marshall's warning that "the patient sinks while the doctors deliberate."

As an indication of how they would apply their rehabilitation aid, the authors of the continental plan point out that if the billions which the United States has already spent in Europe since the war had been concentrated on getting the coal mines and the coal transport system back into first-class working shape, it would have cured the basic economic weakness of Europe and left most of the rest to the self-help of the various peoples.

All who deal in American aid for Europe are anxious to see more European self-help — while perhaps not quite appreciating the natural letdown there from over-strain, underfeeding, and most of all, the doubt and uncertainty as to whether the continent has a future. Still, they are right in believing that without self-help by the Europeans, no American aid can revive the continent.

Besides not wanting the Europeans to look upon the help as charity, the sponsors of the continental plan are anxious that it should not be considered as an American attempt to "buy out" Europe, for its usefulness as a buffer area in the struggle against Communist Russia.

For the fact is that the leaders of thought in Washington have progressed a considerable distance beyond the slogan of last winter, "block Communism." They have come around quite generally to the recognition that Communism can only be blocked effectively by making the free world more attractive, keeping it a going concern, and advertising it by such means as the Voice of America.

This is the way, they believe, to check the spread of Communism in such countries as France, Italy and Greece, and in the Middle and Far East. They are also coming to believe that it may be the only way to bring the Soviet leaders into genuine negotiation. Joseph C. Harsch explains their reasoning, in the *Christian Science Monitor*. The leaders of the Russian state have had the dogma of the coming collapse of capitalism bred into their bones. So they base their foreign policy calculations on the assumption that they will be able to achieve *Russian*, as well as Communist, aims through this means.

The failure of this collapse to materialize, as they predict, would bring profound repercussions within Russia. Many ideas and leaders would be discredited. The result would be an evolutionary, if—as Harsch assumes—probably not a revolutionary change in Russia. But the main outcome would be that the chief weapon now employed by the Russian state to further its foreign aims would be proved worthless.

Out of such a change, Washington hopes, a Russia would emerge which would be willing to negotiate on a different basis. Negotiations with the present Russian leadership, it feels, are of little use so long as Moscow really believes that a "capitalist" collapse is coming and is only stalling until its arrival.

It may be that the widely-advertised Communist belief in an early collapse of the free world will provide just the necessary spur to democratic leaders to act in time, and boldly enough, to save it. Let there be no illusions about the terrific crisis that is blowing up. Two years after the end of the war there is no peace, and apparently none possible on terms we could accept. Europe lies in ruins, still a battleground between east and west. In Asia a billion people are stirring, millions are on the march, fanaticism is spreading and across such countries as India it could sweep like a whirlwind. Everywhere the fabric of order and respect for the law, never too firm, is giving way and in great areas it is rent to pieces. World trade is hamstrung, currencies ruined.

Needs Reformed U.N.

It will take the firmest and most far-sighted navigation to bring our countries through this storm, free and more or less solvent. The plan for unifying all of Europe that can be unified is a fine beginning. But it leaves too heavy a burden on the United States alone at this end. Uncle Sam, for all his strength, cannot save the world by himself. He will have to draw on the help of all the United Nations who will join him.

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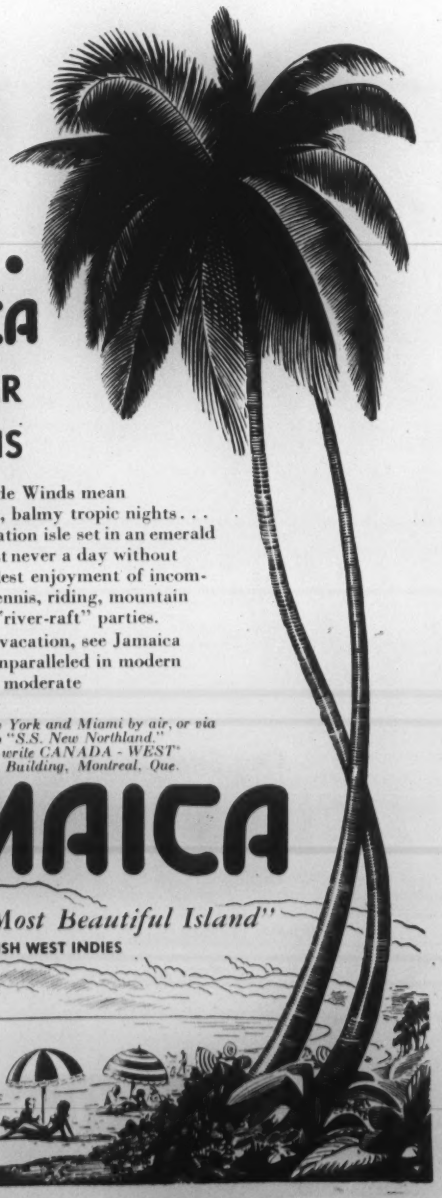

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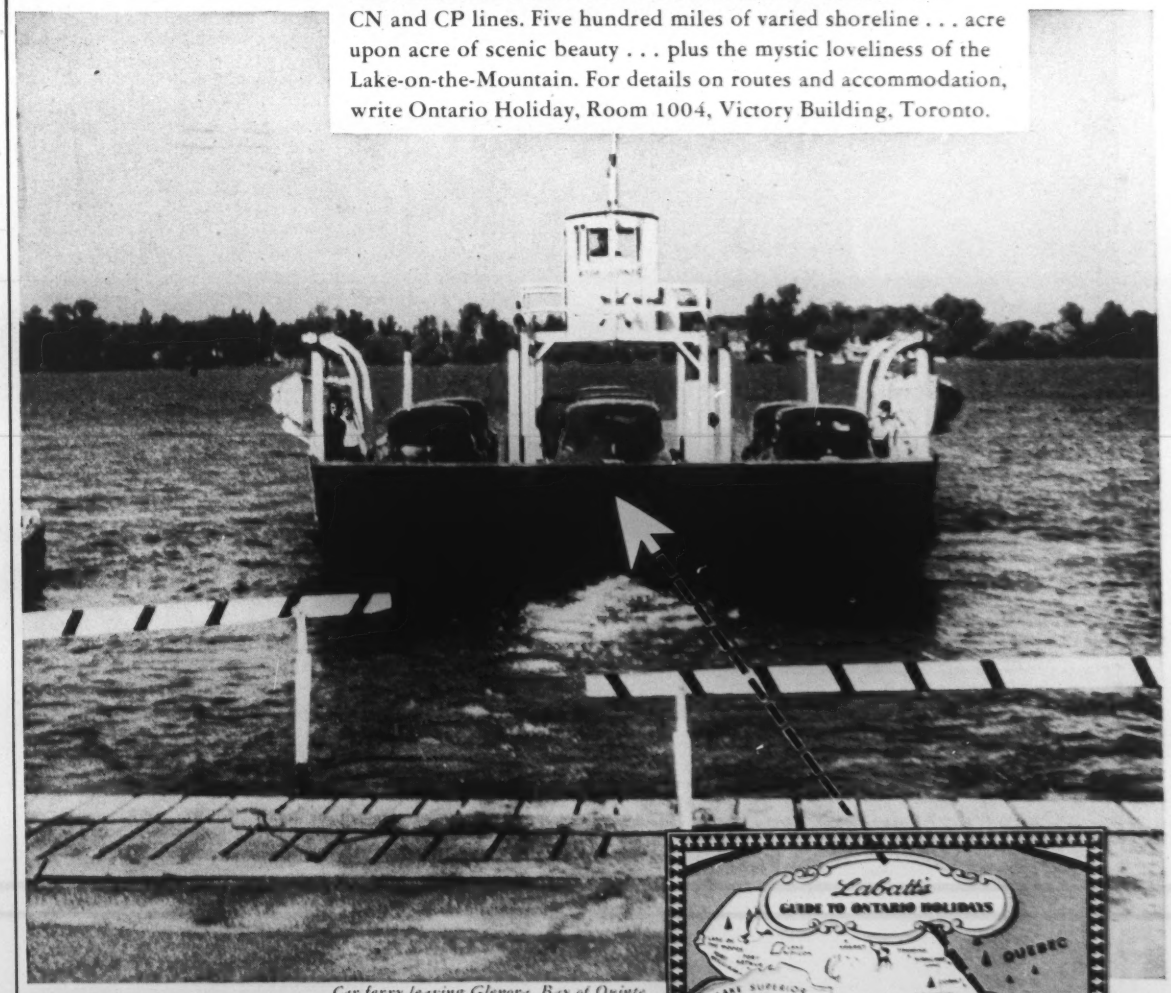

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After 50 Years a Real U. S. Foreign Policy

By F. X. CHAUVIN

In this article the Truman policy of aid to Greece and Turkey is regarded as a blow against the forces of disintegration and the development of a crusade against Communist ideology. The writer suggests that bluffs such as Russia has raised on nearly all occasions since the close of world hostilities are bound to be called in the end. The Soviet Union has been operating under a cloud of suspicion and Mr. Chauvin believes that the Battle of the Iron Curtain does not come any too soon.

ALTHOUGH U.S. cultural leftists, from Henry Wallace down, are working for Russian security, a foreign policy is fortunately being shaped in Washington designed to establish world security. This policy may not bring to an end domestic dissensions—there are too many "liberal" agencies in the U.S.—but it will most certainly create unanimity in matters of strategic decisions.

It is the first time in fifty years that the U.S. has settled down to a genuine policy in the conduct of its foreign relations. The decision comes at a moment when the destiny of the world is being moulded anew, and Harry Truman, as a result of his momentous action, may have carved his niche in the annals of world history.

The U.S. made an attempt to formulate a foreign policy in 1898, when it suddenly realized that its obligations did not stop at the Western Hemisphere. The acquisition of the Philippines in that year, placed the U.S. at the geographical centre of Eastern Asia, and this new situation forced the American Republic to make drastic declarations regarding, for instance, the preservation of the "territorial and administrative entity" of China (the Open Door policy), and to coordinate its plans of armaments and defence. "Teddy" Roosevelt had in mind a definite foreign policy, and his building of the Panama Canal was the initial step, but his plans and commitments never went beyond their rudimentary beginnings. His immediate successors—Taft and Wilson—had mental habits that reflected too much the isolationism that had so virtually illusioned the American people from the day of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) to the War with Spain in 1898. They were pacifists!

The result of Taft's and Wilson's vacillating attitudes was that World War I could not be, and was not, averted, and that the road was paved for World War II. The U.S. went to war against Germany in 1917 for reasons that have never been "accurately avowed", as Walter Lippmann affirms. It has come to be generally accepted that she entered the war, not on grounds of legal objection to unrestricted submarine warfare, which outraged American sensibilities, but on the ground that American security had to be preserved. A victorious Germany would have meant that the U.S. would have had to be in a constant state of alert military preparedness.

Mind in a Vacuum

The fact is that in 1917 the American mind was in a sort of vacuum. President Wilson's "the world must be made safe for democracy" was a mixture of propaganda and window-dressing, although he himself was moved, in his enunciations, by a deep spirit of sincerity. But he did not have the power to overcome the illusions of the non-interventionists who argued that the League of Nations would not perpetuate the security which the military victory had won. And his failure was disastrous.

The League of Nations did fail. We hardly hold a memory of it. Meanwhile, Germany, Japan and Italy intensively prepared for their march on the conquest of the world. In the face of this feverish travail of preparation for war, the U.S. continued to be hesitant. President Franklin Roosevelt sensed the danger ahead, but he did not insist on greater armaments and took no effective steps to educate the American people to the realization of the perils that faced them, and humanity. He considered that such an educational campaign was politically imprudent.

And Germany found the world dormant in 1939. The ideal of peace had left the Americans unaware that nations, like men, must earn their security, as well as their liberty. What the American people considered and cherished as their natural right proved to be only a moral misconception. The sense of superiority may be born in a mirage of phraseology, but the pacifist ideal is often a national vice. The U.S. had no "foreign policy", because it felt that its independence and security could not be challenged by any enemy, no matter how strong. The seizure of Manchuria, the surrender of the Rhineland and Czechoslovakia, Munich, the invasion of Poland, the fall of France, Pearl Harbor, are echoes of appeasing preachments.

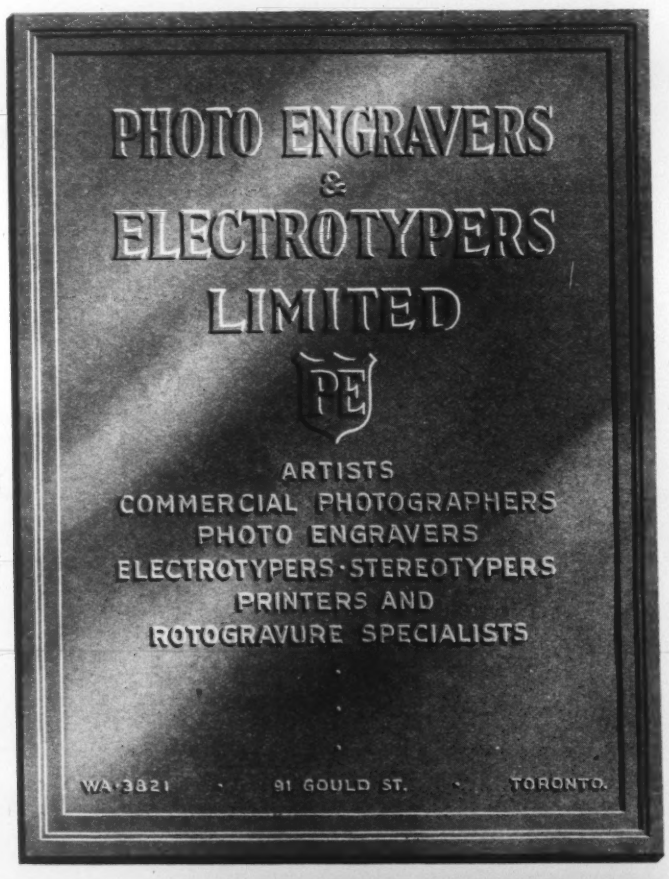
Now, a second world war has been won. From this costly victory emerge perils which invite precautions and risks, which demand an estimation of power and commitments, of liabilities and assets. The illusions that sufficed under the old order do not stand up under the new international setup. Russia is a foe!

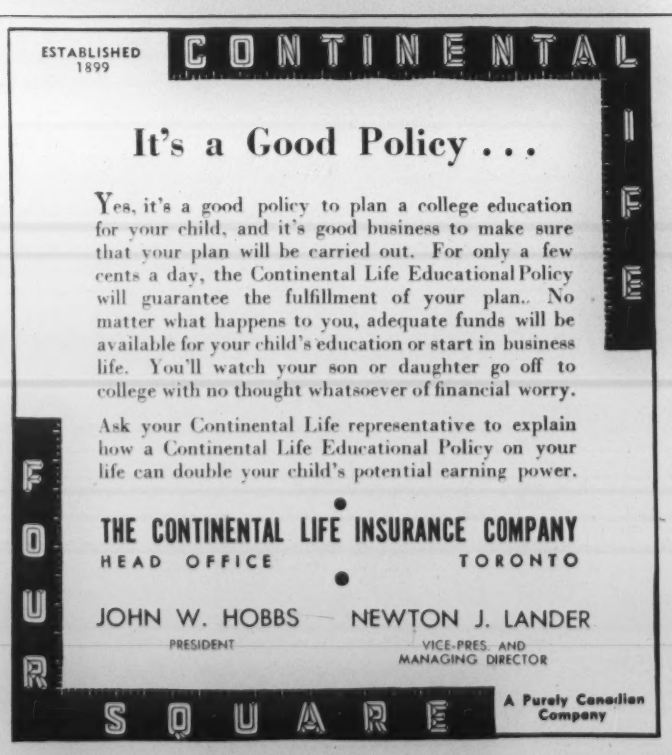
New Interest

Uncle Sam has his ears all pricked, and President Truman's policy for Greece and Turkey is a clear manifestation of a new interest, but domestic divisions still indicate that this new American foreign policy is not yet a solvent piece of diplomacy, and this despite the well-timed and conciliating Vandenberg amendment. It is quite evident, however, that Mr. Truman is determined to inaugurate a policy aiming at the protection of American interests in every continent on earth. Some may call this, and do, *imperialism*, but the truth remains that *expansion* beyond the Western Hemisphere was the source of the whole new doctrine. The fact that American interests encompass the globe is not the outcome of imperialistic ambitions, but rather the outcome of two wars into which America was dragged by reason of imperialistic ambitions.

What is the position of the U.S. today? What is the situation of the world in the light of Russian actions? It seems that the standard to measure the conduct of one nation should be the same for all nations. But is this principle applicable to Russia? Mr. Truman has concluded that it is not. The volume of unilateral activities by Russia surpasses anything chargeable to any other nation. The spectacle of the "invisible red hand", with its *imperium in imperio*, is one which discards the hope of personal freedom and brings forth the threat of the Politburo. Since the time for political democracy has not come in Russia, Stalin believes that the aftermaths of war are an occasion, the only occasion, for Communist activity.

Every one of Russia's moves is subject to inquiry. America demanded, and obtained, bases in the Pacific. This was taken as a matter of course. But Russia's demand for a base in Spitzbergen was looked upon with suspicion, so was her demand for free access to the Mediterranean Sea. The reason? The independence of the peoples living in the region. There is no independence in Yugoslavia, or in Poland, or in the police-driven semi-Scandinavian states, or in half of Germany, or in any place where the Soviet feels that Western civilization interferes with Russian behavior. Russia may not want war but she systematically refuses to practise the art of compromise. A day had to come when her bluff would be called. The Truman policy

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in Greece and Turkey is not only a crusade against the Communist ideology; it is a hard blow against the forces of disintegration, in any country on earth.

This policy will undoubtedly—and this receives acceptance among the well-informed—bring forth a definite understanding in respect of German reparations to ravaged countries, as well as in respect of the rehabilitation of Germany in order to avoid the presence of a cesspool in continental Europe.

The Truman foreign policy is the Battle of the Iron Curtain!

• •

"Doasyoulikes" Degenerate

BY THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

Revolutions never last long but they destroy much that cannot be restored. Britain has been a privileged nation but now she is growing soft. She must meet the challenge or go under for hard times are coming. The penalty of success is that ruling nations and ruling classes may rule themselves out.

Oxford, England.

I ONCE asked Lord Haldane what would happen after the World War of 1914-1918. He said: "A Conservative Government; then a social revolution." Like most prophets, he foreshadowed the future. It needed a second war to bring about the attack on private property and the destruction of accumulated wealth.

Contrary to the usual opinion, revolutions always occur on a rising market. They are the result of aspirations, not of desperation. They never last long, but they destroy much that cannot be restored. They do not always mean guillotines and firing squads.

But what of the moral and spiritual state of the people of Britain? The nation is demoralized; that was to be expected. "The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God."

War is an unmitigated curse; and some of its worst consequences appear after the fighting has ceased. Friendships cemented only by fear dissolve as soon as the menace which created them has been removed.

War and Sex

The commonest complaint is that the relations of the sexes have been corrupted. I am not in a position to judge how far this is true. Wars always have this effect. But my reading of history makes me think that the pendulum swings between strictness and licence.

I am more uneasy about the decline of honesty, thrift and industry among our people. The Communists deny that these are virtues.

We need not argue with them; it is certain, at any rate, that these were habits held in honor when England was a going concern.

Wages and salaries must be earned; a heavily over-populated country which depends for its very existence on foreign trade, since we cannot feed ourselves, can hardly be a working man's paradise.

Give Up the Strike?

Now that a rich leisured class no longer exists to give a bad example, may we not hope that the wage-earners will give up the notion that they need the "weapon" of the strike to use against their fellow-countrymen?

Professional mischief-makers and the "intellectuals" of Bloomsbury are still living in the nineteenth century. The foreign catchwords "bourgeoisie" and "proletariat" have no relevance to present conditions.

The most stimulating part of Toynbee's Study of History is the section about "challenge and response." He shows by many examples that all the nations which have done anything great have had to struggle against "hard conditions."

Difficulties and penalizations have been of various kinds—a harsh climate, the conquest of new ground, the stimulus of blows, the stimulus of pressures—one or other of these has provided the necessary discipline. Those apparently happy people who inhabit the Isles of the Lotus-eaters, or Kingsley's land of the Doasyoulikes, inevitably degenerate.

We have been in a privileged position for a hundred years or more. Bismarck said of us: "They are a great nation, but they are becoming soft." Our privileged position is over. We must meet the challenge or go under.

Asceticism

Our wisest counseliors are not afraid to speak of a new asceticism, which means only discipline and training, as men train for a race. "Thou therefore take thy share of hardship, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." So St. Paul said to Timothy; it is what all classes in our country will have to learn, for hard times are coming.

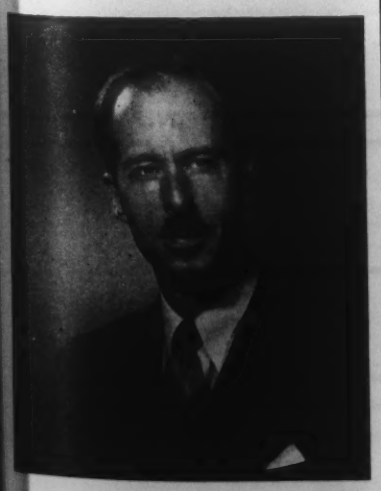
The Dutch historian Huizinga puts it very well.

"The new asceticism will be one of self-domination and tempered appraisal of power and pleasure. It will be a surrender to all that can be conceived as the highest. There can be no more nation or class than the individual existence of self.

"Happy those for whom the principle can only bear the name of Him who said: 'I am the way, the truth and the life.' "

It is all a question of the right or wrong standard of values. The true standard is very plainly given in the New Testament. "The English," said Disraeli in his detached way, "have mistaken comfort for civilization."

It is the penalty of success. Nothing fails like success; ruling nations and ruling classes rule themselves out.



Thomas Canning, on staff of University of Toronto Faculty of Music and the Conservatory's Senior School, whose "Fantasy" for string orchestra was a recent feature on N.B.C.'s "Orchestras of the Nation" program.

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Congress Takes Theme of Prayer for Peace

By HENRY SOMERVILLE

Pope Pius XII has named Cardinal McGuigan, Archbishop of Toronto, to be his Legate at the elaborate Roman Catholic Congress in Ottawa June 15-22, in honor of the Virgin Mary and to pray for the world's peace. There will be other Cardinals from France, Italy, Germany, Cuba and the U.S. The Pope will speak to the Congress by radio.

Believing that the utmost magnificence that human art can give is proper to the public worship of God, the promoters of the Congress have prepared pageantry of a scale and character never before attempted in Canada. Problem of accommodating the anticipated more than 100,000 visitors is believed to have been solved.

Mr. Somerville is Editor-in-Chief of the influential Roman Catholic weekly Canadian Register.

IT IS often said of the Catholic Church, that, like the householder in the Gospel, she brings forth from her treasure old things and new. A modern religious congress carries the hereditary strains of the mediaeval pageants and mystery plays, and the still older pilgrimages to famous shrines, the most sacred being those of the Holy Land where the Divine Savior spent and sacrificed His human life. Every Christian country had its lesser shrines. Chaucer has preserved for English readers the speech and the thoughts of the fourteenth century men and women who

From every shire's ende
Of Engelond to Canterbury they wende.

Any saint might have a shrine which could be a goal of pilgrimage. Only Christ and His Mother evoke the prodigious organization required for a Congress. The International Eucharistic Congresses are the supreme efforts, but even some of these, being held with missionary-motives "*in partibus infidelium*," such as Carthage, were on a lesser scale than the National Marian Congress that will be held in Ottawa during the week beginning June 15 next.

Compliment to Canada

While it is not sponsored by an international committee, like the major Eucharistic Congresses, it will be attended by Cardinals from Germany, France, Italy, Cuba and the United States. The Pope will speak to the faithful at Ottawa by radio and he will send Cardinal McGuigan as his Legate "*a latere*," one chosen from his very side. A Legate receives all the ritual honors that could be given to the Pope's own person and it does not detract from the compliment that he has sought to pay to Canada that he has not chosen one of the Cardinals of the Curia but the single Canadian who holds the rank of Prince of the Church.

An ecumenical character will be lent to the Congress by the celebration of Pontifical Mass in the Eastern as well as the Latin rite. The celebrant of the Eastern rite will be the Bishop of the Ukrainians in Canada and the sermon will be preached by Cardinal Tisserant, from Rome, who is the head of the Vatican department which has charge of all the Eastern Churches, which includes those in Soviet territory. Some of those churches right now are functioning in the catacombs, and Cardinal Tisserant could reveal a thrilling secret history of our time if he were so disposed.

A religious congress may have elements of theological conference and discussion. This is usual at the International Eucharistic Congresses. But the main purpose is always to be an act of worship, the stimulation and organization of prayer. There is a puritan distrust of externalism in religion and a sectarian cult of austere simplicity, but the Catholic Church rejoices in magnificence, believing that all that is choicest in nature and art should be given to Almighty God, and believing also that religious faith in ordinary human beings is strengthened by appeals to the imagination and emotions as well as to the dry intellect.

Theme

Ad Jesum per Mariam. To Jesus through Mary. This is the recurrent theme in the Congress program. The heart of the Congress will be in Lansdowne Park, which is Ottawa's exhibition grounds and ball park. It has its own bleachers overlooking the field but these will be dwarfed by the extra seating accommodation being erected. There will be seating for 70,000 on the field and for several thousand more on the sides of the huge platform which is the base for the altar. The platform is high enough for scores of confessionals to be built underneath. It may surprise some who are not familiar with Catholic life to see thousands of men and women all day long going and kneeling before priests to confess their sins as unconcernedly as they would get into a barber's chair for a haircut.

From the ground to the highest point of the erection above the altar will be nearly two hundred feet and at the top will be a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary standing on a globe representing the world. To her are applied the words of the Song of Songs: "Who is she that cometh forth as the morning rising, fair as the moon, bright as the sun, terrible as an army set in battle array."

Chesterton in his "Ballad of the White Horse" narrates a vision of the Virgin to King Alfred when he was desperately seeking to save his country from the Danes.

"Naught say I for thy comfort
Nor for thy heart's desire.
Save that the sky grows darker yet
And the sea rises higher."

These lines were quoted at the end of a London *Times* editorial at the time of Dunkirk. The Pope was praying Mary's Rosary when Christen-

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The Most Rev. Alexandre Vachon, Archbishop of Ottawa and past president of Canadian Institute of Chemistry, will preside at Marian Congress.

dom was saved from the Turks at Lepanto, and in all great crises there has been this Catholic turning to her for Heaven's aid.

This faith explains the sense of urgency which has impelled the Archbishop of Ottawa to undertake the vast enterprise of the Congress. Let no one think there is any motive of vain show. Money has to be spent like water, and the money has to be obtained from the people. Collections have been taken in every church in Ontario. I do not know about other Provinces and I have no idea of what will be the total cost but I noticed in an Ottawa paper that one council of the Knights of Columbus had contributed $1000 for a processional float.

The program shows there will be twenty floats in the procession that will go through Ottawa streets on the Saturday afternoon. Moreover, on the Sunday evening there will be a procession of thirty allegorical boats on the Rideau Canal. Presumably the boats will be as elaborate and expensive as the wheeled vehicles. The allegories show scenes from the Bible and the life of Mary and titles which express her prerogatives. Thus the first of the road floats has the motto "To Jesus through Mary." The Virgin is represented carrying Jesus, and a group of persons in a praying attitude represents the Christian people. The second float is Our Lady of the Snows. The Virgin Mary in a whirling snowstorm typical of Canada in winter protects a small village which, in itself, represents the homes of the country. The last of the floats is "Queen of the World." Mary, standing on the globe, holds in her hands the reins of creation. Everything seems to gravitate to her. It is the symbol of her influence over individual souls, societies and nations.

The plans of these floats were prepared by F. Zotique Pelland of Montreal. The mounting of the floats, statues and decorations are the work of Maurice Lord and Paul Leroux who, like Pelland, are graduates of the Montreal School of Fine Arts.

The street procession and the canal procession are but two of many events equally ambitious. There will be two open-air pageants in Lansdowne Park with separate performances in English and in French. The platform bearing the altar, referred to above, will be transformed into an immense stage. The pageantry and drama will be of a style never attempted before in Canada and it is predicted that they will rival the spectacles presented at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Architects, technicians and artists of celebrated name have cooperated in the endeavor.

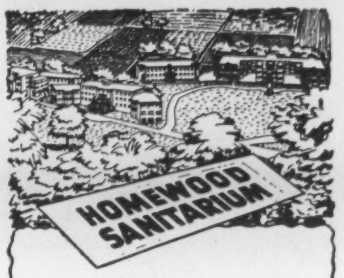
Besides the outdoor pageants there will be two indoor plays, also with separate performances in English and French. One will be a Passion Play reminding one of Oberammergau. In this Passion Play there will be a cast of some 160 including at least 35 well-known Canadian actors. It is a drama by La Gauriadac in five acts and fourteen scenes. The role of Christus will be played by R. W. Stoeckel and that of the Virgin by Eleanor Stuart. The Cathespian Guild of Montreal has been entrusted with the production.

Midnight Mass

The most important event will be the Midnight Mass in Lansdowne Park. Every Congressist of truly religious feeling will feel it an obligation to be there and possibly the total number will exceed 100,000. No one knows how many visitors will reinforce the numerous Catholics of Ottawa, Hull and Eastview. To solve the problem of accommodation every house in these places has been solicited to offer hospitality and the response has been generous, from Protestants no less than Catholics. Two hundred pilgrims coming from Chicago by special train will sleep on the train. There are 700 coming on a special train from Moncton, N.B., and some of these will fill the Carlsbadspring Hotel which is nine miles from Ottawa. There will be two special trains from Vancouver and the special trains from Montreal will bring 7000. Many will come on trains which will take them back home the same day, thus relieving the strain on local sleeping accommodation. There will be a "tent city" for groups of cadets, boy scouts and others who can be expected to enjoy this kind of experience. Those responsible for accommodation are confident they can meet all demands. The elasticity of a modern city is astounding. The catering problem also is considered soluble.

The tent city, it may be mentioned, is made possible by equipment loaned from the Department of Defence. The Government is doing the honors to the Congress in every way. Prime Minister Mackenzie King will give a reception to the Papal Legate; the Governor General will give a luncheon and the Prime Minister and the Governor General will be guests at a dinner given in honor of the Legate by the Archbishop of Ottawa. At this dinner the musical artists will include the Dionne quintuplets with their brother and sisters.

Canadians of whatever creed may hope that Heaven will grant the prayer of the Congress which is officially stated to be for the world's peace in the truth, justice and charity of Jesus Christ.



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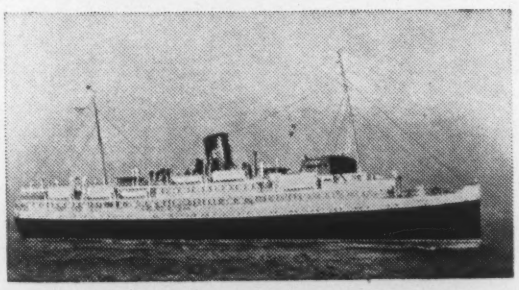

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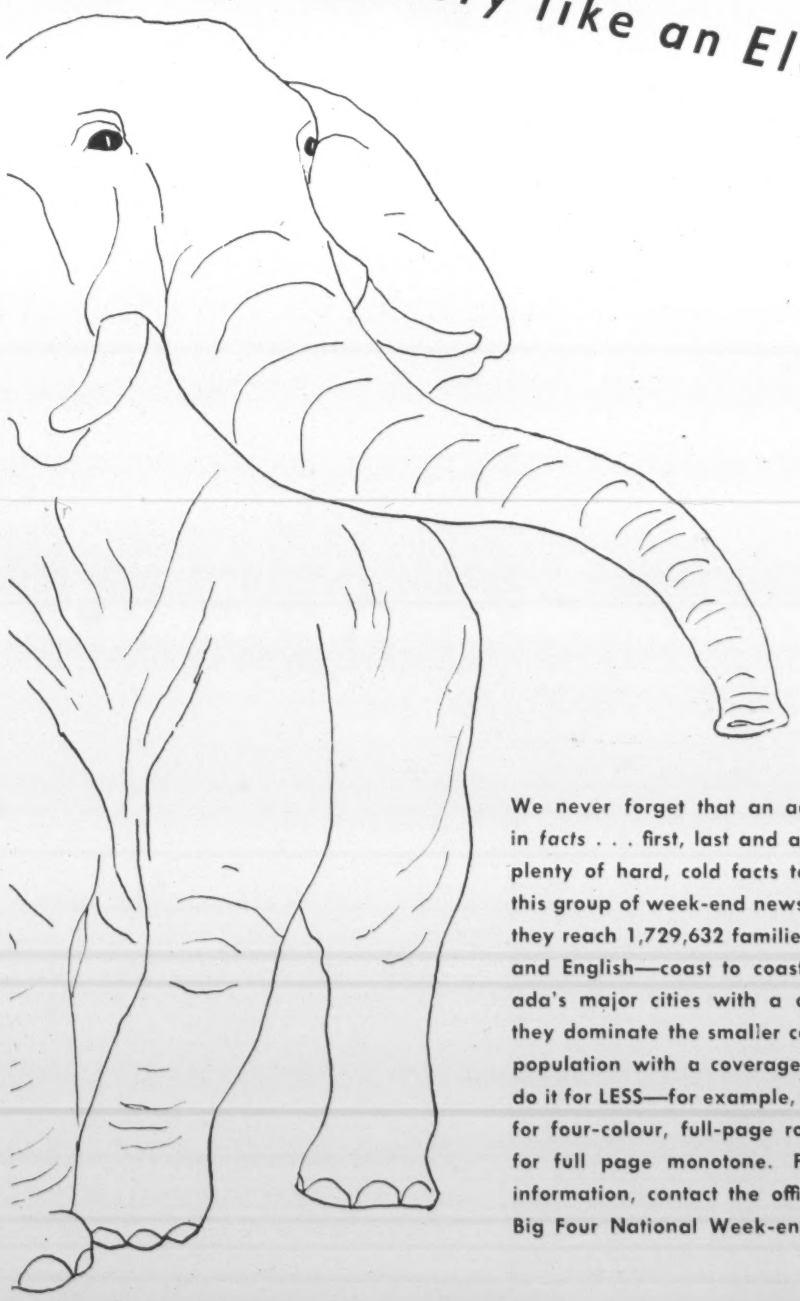

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STAR WEEKLY – LA PRESSE
SUNDAY LA PATRIE – THE STANDARD

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

History Is a Record of Man's Responses to His Challenges

By B. K. SANDWELL

FOR at least ten years I have been promising myself that if I should live to an age at which I should be justified in abandoning the active tasks of my profession I would read the first three volumes—all that existed until 1939—of the monumental "Study of History" of Arnold Toynbee, recently a visitor and lecturer in Toronto. After 1939 I naturally promised myself the next three volumes as well. In conjunction with it I was going to read the "Faust" of Goethe, the most perfect poetic statement of the principle of Challenge and Response which—or rather the elucidation of which, for it is not new,—is Mr. Toynbee's chief contribution to the philosophy of history, a contribution made at a moment when the current challenge needed that particular response as much as any challenge has ever needed a response since man began to think about his destiny.

I still hope to read the six volumes, but I do not feel the need to read them so much as I did before there came into my hands the 600-page volume under the same title as the larger work but subtitled "Abridgement by D. C. Somervell" (Oxford, $5). By the time I get to the unabridged version Toynbee will probably have completed the remaining three volumes of his original opus. The Abridgement is fully approved and to some extent revised by the original author.

The principle of Toynbee is in the flattest possible contradiction to that of Spengler, "whose method," says the Abridgement, "is to set up a metaphor and then proceed to argue from it as if it were a law based on observed phenomena." Spengler talks of civilizations as having birth, a definite life-span and death like individuals. Toynbee denies that civilizations and human societies are in any way comparable to living organisms. They are merely "the common ground between the respective fields of activity of a number of individual human beings." They no more have a necessary life-span than a play necessarily has five acts.

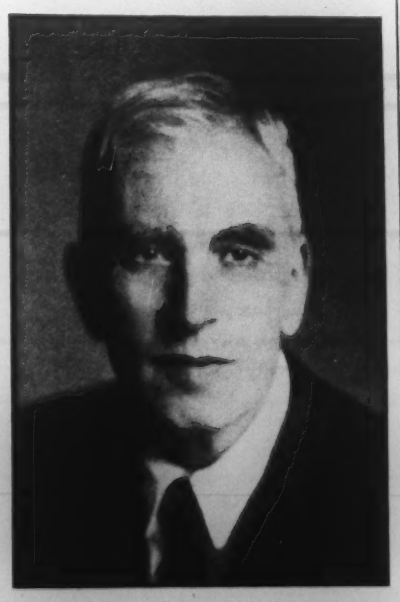
Civilization and Challenge

A civilization is produced when a great society—not necessarily great in numbers, as witness Greece—is faced with a great challenge by some new twist of circumstances and rises to it successfully. It continues as long as there is challenge, though the form of challenge will change with time, and as long as the society has the qualities that enable it to meet the current form of challenge. It dies not long after the challenge has ceased to be stimulating or has exceeded the powers of the society.

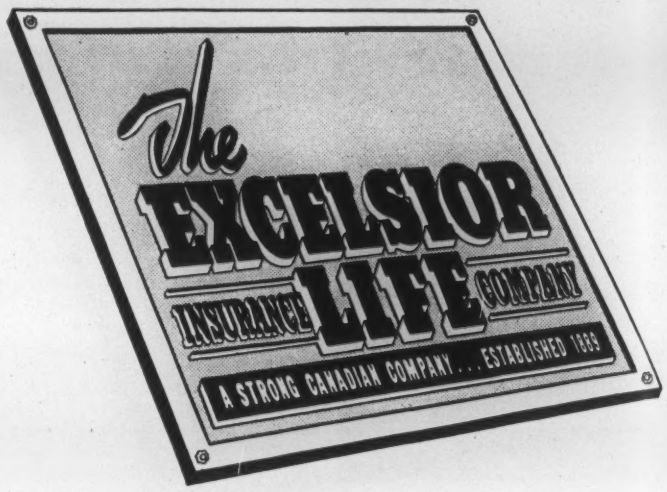
The charm of the book lies in the skill with which Toynbee has unearthed and depicted the Challenges which gave rise to a score of civilizations, of varying value, in the past and present, and the imaginative insight with which he discusses the fast developing Challenge of Russia to the West. (A challenge does not necessarily mean physical combat; it may be a clash of ideas, of philosophies, of disciplines, capable of being adjusted without violence.)

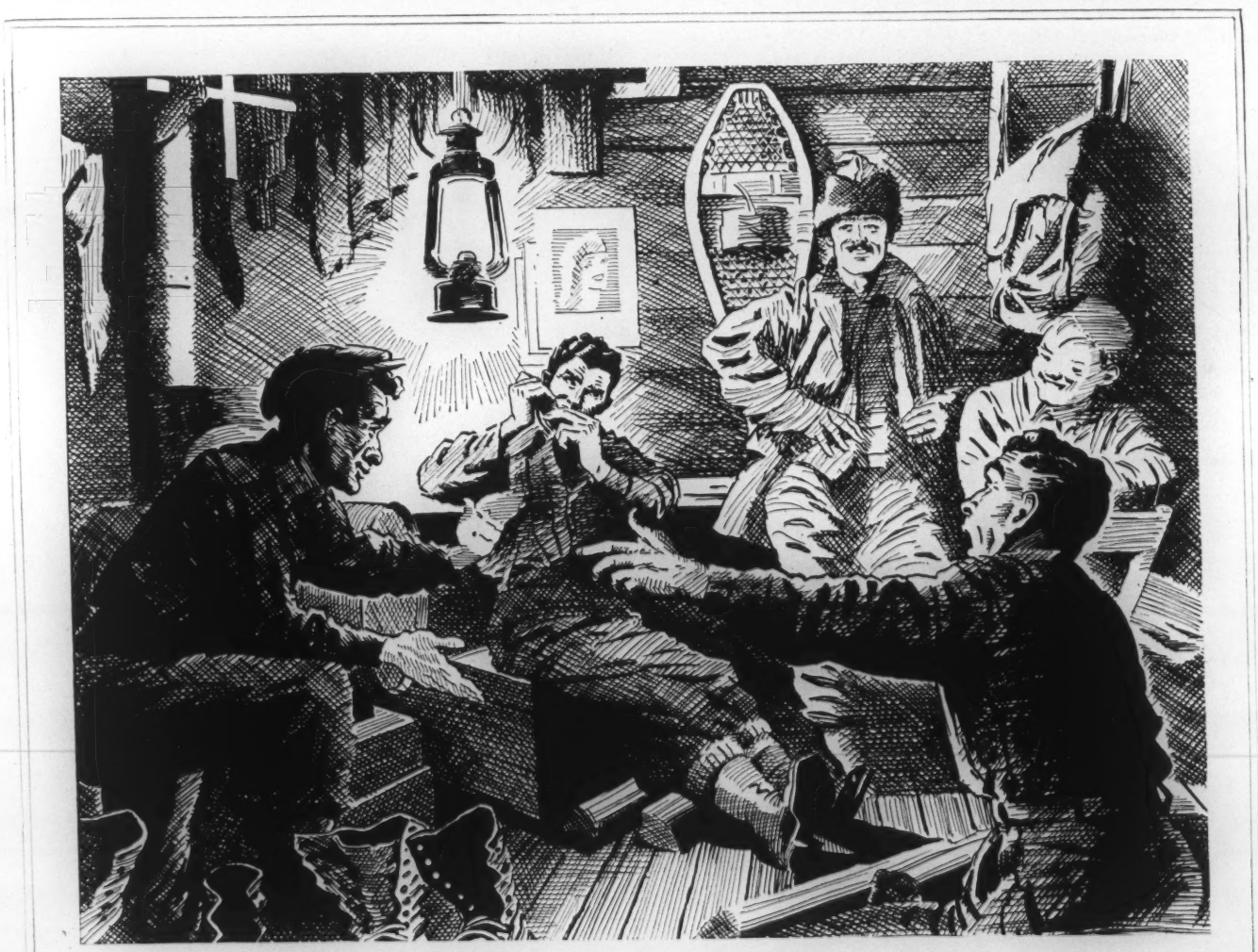
A civilization once begun has to expand, just because it is a civilization, and in that process inevitably runs up against new challenges, which keep its vitality active until they begin to become too much for it. This failure occurs generally, says Toynbee (who is a convinced believer in aristocracy though not necessarily as a constitutional form), when there is "a failure of creative power in the minority, an answering withdrawal of mimesis" or followership "on the part of the majority, and a consequent loss of social unity in the society as a whole." An almost invariable stage in the breakdown process is the effort to avert it by the establishment of a Universal State—a single political authority covering the whole area of the unit of civilization, which thus brings the civilization into contact and often disadvantageous conflict with a younger civilization on the borders. But it is seldom—Toynbee almost says never—that the breakdown is *caused* by external attack; the civilization must have been weakened inside first. This is usually the result of something going wrong with the leader-follower relation in the society, a most delicate mechanism comparable to the hormones and glands of the individual body.

The successive Challenges eventually meet with less and less satisfactory Responses, and finally there ceases to be the unity and vitality that constitute a civilization. Western Society, which is the name Toynbee gives to "our" unit, has undergone recently the tremendous Challenges of Democracy and Industrialism, and the effectiveness of our Response is not yet calculable. The life processes of a civilization are not measured in years and scarcely even in centuries. Russian Communism is, in Toynbee's opinion, possibly a form of response to the challenge of Industrialism, by a dissident element of the Western Society which may ultimately return to the bosom of that society after profoundly influencing the response of the rest of it. (That the response



ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE





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even in the United States, to say nothing of Western Europe, is actually being most profoundly influenced by the Russian reaction is obvious, but that does not at all mean that Communism in its full form will be the general response of the whole society.)

Nothing is more ruinous to a society, great or small, than "the idolization of a once glorious past." (Toynbee cites the Jews and certain of the Southern States of the U.S., but he does not mention Eire, and French Canada is perhaps hardly an example.) The glorious past must of course be glorious on account of some characteristic or institution which has passed away or become meaningless; Toynbee more than hints that parliamentary democracy, based on the once vital but no longer significant county or city constituency, may be such an object of idolization. "We can predict with some confidence that the new political creator"—the maker of the response to Industrialism's challenge, if made,—"will not be any worshipper of 'the Mother of Parliaments'." The more successful an institution was in its Golden Age, the greater the danger of its idolization—the "idolization of an ephemeral technique."

"Schism in the Soul"

The most alarming symptom of our age is the phenomenon to which Toynbee devotes a large part of his book—the "Schism in the Soul." The soul needs the consciousness that its existence is of some value to the universe and that it is marching with that universe to an appointed objective. But in certain eras many souls find they cannot trust the universe to march in the right direction or indeed any direction; they attempt therefore "to step out of the ranks of a phalanx whose 'social drill' has failed to work." They come to believe that the universe "is at the mercy of a power that is as irrational as it is invincible." There are many forms of this schism, which in essence is a denial of the Kingdom of Heaven and leads to the most fantastic attempts to set up some substitute for it, which can never completely satisfy the soul, though for a time it may give to a Hitler the confidence to say: "I go my way with the assurance of a somnambulist, the way which Providence has sent me." Hitler's Providence was of course not God but the utterly a-moral Necessity of the fatalist, which is not far from the economic determinism of Marx.

One of the most interesting chapters is that in which Toynbee discusses the revolt—a special form of this schism—of many contemporary artists from the whole tradition and line of disciplined Western art,—"repudiating our own Western tradition of art and thereby reducing our faculties to a state of inanition and sterility in which they seize upon the exotic and primitive art of Dahomey and Benin as though this were manna in the wilderness." But I must cease quoting. The whole book is one long succession of stimuli to a freer thinking about the age in which we live, as it may seem to one who can actually get outside of it and view it from another planet.

D. C. SOMERVELL

This British Unit Has Strange Job

By IAN COLVIN

One of the strangest jobs in the Rhine Army is held by the Ace of Spades R.E.M.E. unit, operating as an emergency repair station.

Berlin.

LIEUTENANT William Benson, York and Lancaster Regiment, the son of a Sheffield manufacturer, has just been given command of the most singular detachment in Rhine Army.

It is the "Ace of Spades" R.E.M.E. unit, an emergency repair station half-way along the Russian motor road from Berlin to the British zone.

For 110 miles along this "iron corridor" Allied cars must keep moving or they are likely to be in trouble with the suspicious Russian security police, or with highway bandits disguised as Red Army soldiers.

Oddly enough if any British vehicle has a defect to develop, it will usually save it up until the driver is taking his car with trepidation down this corridor.

The drill is then to stop the next Allied car going in the right direction, and give it a message for the "Ace of Spades."

This R.E.M.E. unit consists entirely of volunteers, and they are all free to transfer after three months. Outside the smart little compound, with its barbed wire perimeter, they are not allowed to move beyond a radius of 700 yards.

There is nothing but dreary birch and pine thickets and boggy meadows, and the huge white ribbon of the motor road. Yet some men have already done eight months on this little island.

With the R.E.M.E. unit there is a military police patrol equipped with jeeps, and the Redcaps may be called out at any moment to protect Allied personnel using the road.

They may not travel after dusk—that, after two years of peace—would still be too dangerous.

The Ace of Spades has orders to help all Allied vehicles in distress, except Russians. The exception was made at the express wish of the Russian area commander, who wants to stop his men from scrounging, but genuine cases are usually given a helping hand at the Ace of Spades.

Red Army stock of spares are incomplete, their standards of maintenance are low, and their captured German lorries have a quarter the life of the same type of vehicles in the hands of the British or Americans.

"We are amazed at some of the Russian breakdowns pulled in here," one of the R.E.M.E. men told me, as the big breakdown tractor moved off on a job.

"They seem to run an engine till it's all in." Yet the Russian forces of occupation have absolutely no service stations on this important international artery which is used by the Governments of all nations, an extraordinary omission by a State that is so sensitive about national prestige.

Big wooden posters on the motor road say in Russian, "Beware of talking to the foreigner. He may be your enemy."

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Recital-Hardened Listeners Find Child Pianist Major Sensation

By JOHN H. YOCOM

SINCE Patsy Parr, 9-year-old wonder-pianist, gave her first recital a few days after her sixth birthday, she has been captivating audiences —from youngsters her own age to oldsters—and critics with her sensational playing and personality. And at each performance her ability has been riding higher and higher. The C.A.P.A.C. has assessed her creative capacity and awarded scholarship prizes for compositions in Canada-wide competition. Professional musicians, like members of the T.S.O. with whom she played a Haydn concerto last March (S.N., March 22), have marvelled at her clean-cut workmanship.

Last week the Toronto youngster's recital at Eaton Auditorium added still further to her stature—musical stature, that is, for she still uses a cushion and rests her tiny feet on pedal extensions which her mining executive father, T. M. Parr, had constructed. Patsy's feeling for melody and counter-melody, her sense of rhythm, her unfailing ability to achieve arpeggios, full chords and chromatic embellishments by handfuls, already have many of the indications of maturity. Her program was made of solid stuff too — Liszt Rhapsody No. 11, Chopin's Nocturne in G minor, etc. — but on the other hand no piece was beyond Patsy's comprehension. Aside from the precocity which undeniably does exist, her interpretative faculties are enabled to keep pace. The listener can perceive that Patsy for the most part *understands* and *feels* what she is playing and the way she has been instructed to play. Especially was this refreshing feeling apparent in such numbers as Debussy's gay "Minstrels", Grieg's pensive "Nocturne", Macdowell's glossy "Hungarian" and "To a Water-Lily". The Haydn D minor sonata had it too. However, there remains the danger of pushing more and more difficult and brilliant music her way just because her technique can take it, with the result of music that could be meaningless for the young performer and flatter than a pancake for her audiences.

But famed teacher Mona Bates is handling Patsy's development with a sympathy, knowledge and experience that are hard to beat. In her hands the young artist's future will be well-planned.

Her own compositions — from a simple "Brownies Welcome" march to an elaborate prize-winning "Fantasie", like a well-garnished ice cream sundae — showed additional facets to a sharp mind and a sparkling personality. Any detailed criticism here of weakness in form construction would be entirely specious. Similarly would any noting, in her playing, of the occasional overdramatizing of melodic projection, rests and climaxes, and the odd snubbing of some traditional expressional signs. After all when a nine-year-old star tries her own hand at expressing individuality at the piano, all Canada can only applaud. We have a hunch of how recital-toughened New Yorkers would melt before the display of such talent.

FRIEDER WEISSMANN

The Promenade Symphony Concerts on June 12 and 19 will be conducted by Dr. Frieder Weissmann of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra. Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano of radio and concert fame, will be guest soloist on June 12, while Edmund "Ted" Hockridge, well-known baritone of Canadian networks, and the popular Canadian Volkoff Ballet will be assisting on June 19. The Volkoff group will dance the "Bartered Bride" selections from the recent opera production of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

The Lip and the Straw Hat

Last week Maurice Chevalier, much greyer but as debonair and talented as he was in the movies of fifteen years ago, gave Toronto audiences an entertainment thrill that beat anything Hollywood could have dreamed up — even with Chevalier starring. The lip, the straw hat, the roguish smile, the illuminating strut and dance step, the Gallic *joie de vivre* were all as they used to be on the screen and in their proper places, but the songs were unlike Hollywood and almost entirely the tingling airs of Montmartre and Pigalle districts of Paris, the Folies Bergère and those other spicy music halls which Maurice used to pack. Some were old tunes but many were new songs, all lyrics by Chevalier. Two had music by Alstone, the composer of last year's three-continent hit "Symphonie". Of course, Maurice did his old favorites of Tin Pan Alley, "Louise" and "Mimi", as encores and the Eaton Auditorium listeners who had sung and danced (if not swooned) to them in the B.S. (Before Sinatra) period blessed him. But the program was mostly Parisian.

He impersonated humble characters of the poorer suburbs enjoying life *sans souci* and the top-hatted bon vivants of the boulevards; he gave a Frenchman's versions of a Chinese mandarin and a Spanish bull-fighter. Chevalier's songs had the piquancy of little dramas, the incisive ideas of good cartoons and the warmth of his fellow-citizens' hearts that G. I.'s who visited "Pig Alley" came to know so well. They occasionally dealt with naughtiness and raciness of mores foreign to New England and Ontario, and yet Maurice's shows in both Boston and Toronto have been hits. The gay personality of Chevalier, expressed in countless bits of artistry — a twinkling eye, a grin, a roster of facial expressions, a comic snort, a hummed phrase, a kiss gallantly blown from pressed fingers, gave him the entree to the American entertainment world two decades ago and it was the same formula at work last week. Whether Chevalier will be making a comeback in movies or not, we hope that he continues to give polished musical hall concerts of this type, that his last encore "Valentin" meant *au revoir* not *adieu*.

It is probably unnecessary to repeat here that Chevalier *did not* collaborate with the Nazis during the occupation. He has been given a clean bill of health by Allied and French investigators. The only time he did sing publicly during the period was for French prisoners in a POW hospital. The result was that ten men were released.

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THE FILM PARADE

If We Must Have Hokum, Why Not Open Hokum Openly Arrived At?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ALL the way home on the streetcar I had found myself in an almost unbearable state of bad temper—at the sullen weather, the conductor who missed every green light and was trapped by every red one, at the hopeful starts and hopeless stops and at the conversation going on behind me, ("After all, it's her life; she's the one who has to live it . . . so very old and they've known each other for years . . . No, I was at Mr. Nichol's funeral. Father was at the funeral down the street," etc., etc.) Irritation of this sort can reach such a pitch that it becomes necessary after a while to stop and examine one's own state of mind. When I did I realized, of course, that it had nothing to do with the weather or the conversation of my fellow passengers or the wet smell of their umbrellas; that it hadn't in fact originated in the street-car at all but had been brought away intact from two hours' exposure to "High Barbaree."

It's a little hard to explain why "High Barbaree" should have induced such a morbid state, since it is a wholesome well-meaning film, filled with brave adventure and loyal young love. The lovers are Van Johnson who is probably the most amiable young man alive and June Allyson who can quiver her lip more heartbreakingly than any screen character since Jackie Cooper in "The Champ." The cast also includes Marilyn Maxwell as a social type, only moderately amiable but quite immoderately stylish, and Thomas Mitchell as a lovable old souse on shore leave. Looking back at these agreeable and handsome people, I found it a little difficult to discover why I should have ended by loathing them all indiscriminately.

Irritating Sequences

It wasn't their fault, after all, and it wasn't altogether mine. The thing that makes a picture like "High Barbaree" irritating and embarrassing is that there is scarcely an honest sequence or situation in it from beginning to end. It is quite possible, of course, that little boys and girls do fall in love for keeps at the age of six and eight, that their childhood is enriched by the companionship of an endearing old uncle addicted to Scotch and tall tales of the sea. It is even conceivable that just when a young man is wavering between a life humbly dedicated to medicine and marriage with the daughter of an industrial tycoon, a hurricane might blow in and make up his mind for him; and there's nothing against his indulging later in a period of total romantic recall while drifting about on a wrecked plane somewhere in the Coral Sea.

In fact, there is nothing against a picture of this sort except its calculated assumption of mass-simplicity, the conviction that the audience is an immense and unresisting instrument to be played on by the smart boys in the production department, to the same old tune of thousands of dollars in the box office. . . The audience likes Van Johnson and June Allyson, so we'll give them all the Johnson and Allyson they can absorb. They like classical music as long as it's familiar, so what's the matter with the Paderewski Minuet, with lots of orchestral variations? They like child actors, so we'll give them plenty of Claude Jarmon Jr. and nobody will ever notice that those big freckles of his were stippled on in the makeup department. . . They like kid dialogue, so keep the youngsters talking; anybody can write dialogue for kids. . .

Actually children's dialogue is the hardest thing in the world to write. To reproduce the speech of children accurately you must have both a comprehending heart and an acute and discriminating ear. That sort of child-dialogue rarely reaches the screen. Instead we get adult dialogue translated into terms of "cuteness," speech that any honest child should blush to utter. There's quite a lot of that sort of dialogue in "High Barbaree."

Fresh Air; Simple Clowns

After "High Barbaree" the honest hokum of Abbott and Costello in "Buck Privates Come Home" came almost like a breath of fresh air. Abbott and Costello are simple clowns, noisy, raucous and far from inventive, but they manage to keep the vigor and bounce that are probably a more important part of a clown's equipment than the traditional lonely grimace behind the mask. Nearly everything Abbott and Costello do now is furiously repetitious, but they are completely shameless about it and their shamelessness, which has nothing to conceal, ends by being disarming. All the props are clear in sight, including the immense white cake with dripping icing which will presently land in someone's face—it isn't even a question of whose face. If as old showmen they are cynical about their audience, they are perfectly willing to allow the audience to be cynical too and will go out of their way to let you see that it's the same old act with variations that are almost as old as the act itself. In this way they will probably go on forever.

SWIFT REVIEW

DEAD RECKONING. Murder mystery in which the heroine (Lizabeth Scott) tries to outsmart Humphrey Bogart, with of course fatal results. Violent and over-complicated but exciting.

SUDDENLY IT'S SPRING. Paulette Goddard and Fred MacMurray on a marriage-and-divorce romp that is a good deal less lilting than the title.

SMASHUP. Love and alcoholism in high-class radio circles, with most of the acting honors going to Susan Hayward as a dipsomaniac matron.

THE MACOMBER AFFAIR. A distinguished treatment of Hemingway's savage study of an American marriage against an African big-game-hunting background. With Joan Bennett, Gregory Peck.

Vivian Della Chiesa, famed soprano of concert stage and radio, will be guest soloist at next week's Prom. Frieder Weissmann will conduct the orchestra for this concert and one following. Baritone Edmund "Ted" Hockridge and the Volkoff Ballet will be guest artists on June 19.

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Patrick Anderson's Second Volume Is More Sober Yet More Cryptic

By L. A. MACKAY

THE WHITE CENTRE — by Patrick Anderson — *Ryerson* — $2.00.
THE POEMS OF FRANCOIS VILLON—translated by H. B. McCaskie—*Burtons, Cresset Press*—$5.25.
FIFTY-ONE POEMS — by Mary Webb — *Clarke, Irwin* — $1.35.
THE FLOWING SUMMER—by Charles Bruce—*Ryerson*—$2.00.
A BOOK OF AUSTRALIAN VERSE—chosen by Walter Murdoch—*Oxford*—$2.75.
BALLADS OF THE PACIFIC NORTH-WEST—by Robert Allison Hood—*Ryerson*—$2.50.
CAVALCADE — by Norah Godfrey — *Ryerson Chapbooks*—.75.
POEMS 1939-1944 — by George Whalley — *Ryerson Chapbooks*—.75.
FLOWER IN THE DUSK — by Doris Hedges — *Ryerson Chapbooks*—.50.
NIGHT FLIGHT—by Michael Foran—*privately printed.*

PATRICK Anderson has had a vital influence in liberating our younger poets from hackneyed and monotonous technique, and narrow repetition of parochial themes, and in stimulating a sense of the writer's dignity and responsibility. His own work is unevenly brilliant, but always interesting and never static.

The White Centre, his second volume of verse, is more sober in movement than the first, less witty in tone, more cryptic in expression. His attention has moved farther away from the personal lyric and descriptive study, and has become more directly engaged with social problems. His characteristic romanticism is no less in evidence, and this collection shows the keen sense of movement, the care for musical effects, the profusion of vivid imagery that charmed in his first volume. The rhythm is less soft, more muscular, the choice of words clever and copious, with less elegance, perhaps, but no less ingenuity. In the transmission of moods he is admirably effective; but the transition between images is frequently so abrupt that function is smothered in surmise.

The most ambitious poem in the book, the *Poem on Canada*, despite fine passages, remains more interesting in conception than in execution; his strength lies rather in suggestion than in exposition. It is perhaps an indication of the division of parochialism of Canadian life that a reader with a different background should feel at once "That's Canada as seen from Montreal by an immigrant." Perhaps because the country is so seen, the poem has qualities not attained on an equal scale by the native-born. It is the expression of a definite aspiration and discontent, rather than the familiar and fulsome complacency; the emphasis on a social ideal preserves him from the wallowing in sheer weather and acreage, or in mere political nationalism, that have so often served to distract us from our real business.

In spite of the deliberate attention Anderson pays to groups and masses, his best work is in the vigorous imagination of his descriptions and portraits, and the moving presentation of individual distresses. The lighter tone of the *Notes from a Dream Landscape*, regrettably omitted from both volumes, has apparently been abjured; it is a pity.

Caroline Mytinger, author of "New Guinea Headhunt" (Macmillans, $4.00) which is proving equally popular as its predecessor "Headhunting in the Solomon Islands." It is the brisk and charming story of the bloodless adventures of two American women on a sketching expedition in the Pacific. They had a lot of fun.

Man and Poet

Villon to most English readers has been little more than a name, decked sometimes with entirely erroneous fantasies drawn from musical comedy. Mr. McCaskie's splendid translation of his poems makes it possible for English readers to know the far more interesting man and poet that Villon actually was. His peculiar combination of impudent rascality and sheer poetry is unique in European literature since Archilochus, though Byron, if he had been a poor man and a commoner, might have come pretty close to it. The verbal magic of any poet's achievement defies translation; but Mr. McCaskie has done an amazingly effective job of rendering the general spirit of the work, with a fidelity to the actual wording that must be seen to be believed. Villon's ironic tone, now jaunty, now savage, his colloquial ease and formal dexterity, are reproduced with masterly skill, equally effective in mockery, light or grim, and in the moments of real pathos.

It does not take much daring to prophesy that this version will be reckoned among the translations that are ranked as canonical. Particularly valuable for the general reader are the notes on topical references in the text, and the biographical introduction, brief, but crammed with information and acute judgment. The French text of Lognon and Foulet is printed on opposite pages, and the illustrations by Edward Ardizzone capture admirably the spirit of the text.

Mary Webb's *Fifty-one Poems*, beautifully illustrated by Joan Hassall's woodcuts, are an addition to the collection published in 1928. For the most part they are precise and delicate nature pictures, with a fondness for clear heraldic colors; a few are restrained and poignant expressions of bereavement. Though a variety of moods and scenes are depicted, the prevailing impression is of brightness, accuracy, and delight.

Mr. Bruce has told, in studiously low-toned verse, the story of a city boy's summer on a farm by the Atlantic coast. The quiet movement of the verse, supported by Winifred Fox's sensitive illustrations in black and white, suggests the slow, unstressed tranquillity of such a life; yet one cannot help feeling that this tranquillity is largely in Mr. Bruce's nostalgic memories. Grateful as one is for the avoidance of inappropriate poetic verbiage and high-flown rhetoric, one yet misses something of the excitement that such an experience must have had for a twelve-year-old boy.

A Canadian reader, looking into the Book of Australasian Verse, will have the impression that time has stood still. Allowing for the difference of climate and flora, it is such a collection as might have appeared in Canada in 1914. Australia and New Zealand appear as pastoral wildernesses, almost without cities, without social, economic, or political problems since the time of Paterson, places of fresh air and wide-open spaces, haunted by free and lofty spirits with a strong tendency to nostalgia.

One would never guess that in the last few years these countries feared a Japanese, and underwent an American, invasion, or that their writers are aware of any writing since 1910; they are charmed islands

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of subtropic verdure, or lack of verdure, fenced by magic seas. The collection as it stands, in spite of its conventional merits, must be regretted as unfair to the vitality and complexity of Australasian life and Australasian writing. As an historical survey it would be improved by some indication of dates, and brief biographical notes.

Mr. Hood has an eye for good stories and interesting characters, and is careful of historical accuracy. No adequate reason however appears for the versification of the tales; his prose is much more direct and vigorous. Readers not intimately familiar with the geography of the Pacific North-west might have welcomed a few sketch-maps.

The three Ryerson Chapbooks, by Norah Godfrey, Doris Hedges, and George Whalley, maintain the standard of serious and competent writing that characterizes this series. They are expressions of genuine and sometimes deep emotion; but it is emotion felt, not transmitted by the author, recognized, not shared, by the reader. The lack of a sustained musical movement too often makes high-minded rhetoric rather than effective poetry. Doris Hedges' *Apathy* strikes home more effectively than anything else in this group. Michael Foran's *Night Flight* comprises a group of war poems and another group in lighter vein. The verse displays a healthy attitude and a hearty swing, showing a strong influence of Tom Moore. As the author has perceived, it is most effective when least serious.

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Like Pancakes?

PANCAKES-PARIS — by Claire Hucket Bishop — *Macmillans* — $2.25.

THIS book is dedicated to all American and Canadian boys and girls who love pancakes. After they read it they should like Paris too, for that is the scene of the story, in the springtime of today. Ten-year-old Charles and his 5-year-old sister Zézette had a box of American pancake flour. Charles wished that he could read the directions for making French crêpes but the directions were in English and he spoke and read only French. But after some exciting escapades around Paris, including a city-wide jeep-ride, he got a translation, solved his problem, surprised his mama and Zézette, and made good friends with two G.I.'s. Both the story and Georges Schreiber's illustrations make a good introduction for boys and girls to one of the world's greatest cities.

THE RAIN FOREST — by Armstrong Sperry — *Macmillans* — $2.50.

When your father, who is an ornithologist, goes away on expeditions to strange lands like New Guinea looking for queer bird-specimens and *takes you with him*, then you'd be just about the luckiest 14-year-old boy in the world. Boys, 10 to 14, in reading about Chad Powell and his high adventures and narrow escapes in the jungle wilds trying to link up with his father's expedition, will certainly think so. Chad's friend, Natua, is the son of a native leader. The tale of two boys who find race and language only a minor difficulty in establishing a firm friendship and sharing adventures is well told and handsomely illustrated by the author.

•

Fascinating History

AMERICA'S STAMPS—by Maud and Miska Petersham—*Macmillans*—$3.50.

FROM the time of their invention mechanical toys have exercised just as much fascination for parents (male) as for the offspring for whom they are ostensibly and expensively purchased. Today there would appear to be something of a similar situation in books. These lovely volumes with their bright illustrations are perhaps officially directed at "children" but with crafty foresight they are made so appealing that more often than not little Johnny will be served second. A case in point is William Pene du Bois "The Twenty One Balloons" (S.N. May 17) and here is another. "America's Stamps" has all the eye-filling beauty of a picture book, the excitement of an illustrated catalogue and the austere authenticity of a work vouched for by The Philatelic Foundation.

Sub-titled "The Story of One Hundred Years of U.S. Postage Stamps" the volume actually begins with the issue of 1847 but the authors take the tale farther back to the pre-postage stamp days of the "covers" and even to the leather bags of the early sea-captains sailing to and from the port of Boston. Each succeeding issue is not only illustrated by reproductions but the historical events leading up to special issues are pictured in charming colored lithographs, in full and half-page size. The typography is readable and distinguished and the ornamentation throughout the book is bright and attractive. For postage stamp enthusiasts the book is a valuable volume of reference and for non-collectors it is a history of the United States seen through philatelic eyes. The special issues in the larger sizes are naturally of much interest and the book is completely up-to-date including the war issues, the Roosevelt Memorial Issue, the Veterans of World War II Issue and concluding with the New Mexico Issue of 1946. Special sections, among others, are devoted to Confederate Stamps, watermarks, Air Mail, Special Delivery and Parcel Post.

One of the most attractive books in over-all design and arrangement to be issued in some time "America's Stamps" is a must for the philatelist, a joy for the youthful collector and a handsome addition to any library. It richly merits its modest claim to be "of interest to all ages."

THE CRIME CALENDAR

By J. V. McAree

IN RECENT months few of the detective stories that have come to our desk have been worth notice; in fact that is the reason we have not issued any report on them for some time. There seem to have been few English stories in this genre, good or bad. The old hands are inactive; the new ones have either failed to obtain publishers or secure Canadian agents. Even Agatha Christie has not written a novel for several weeks.

The best of a scanty crop is undoubtedly **Death of a Doll** by Hilda Lawrence (Musson, $2.50). It is a first class piece of work from any point of view; deft in character drawing, rich in incident and wholly satisfactory in the elements of suspense and mystery..... **My True Love Lies,** by Lenore Glen Offord (Collins, $2.50) is one of that exasperating class in which one of the leading characters, innocent herself, lies to the police in order not to involve another leading character, who, of course is also innocent. But the story is told with charm and humor, with a shrewd eye to character, and the mystery will defy the second-guessers to the last chapter..... **The Chair for Martin Rome,** by Henry Edward Helseth (Dodd Mead, $2.50) is not a detective story. It is not a mystery but a psychological study of a killer, whose victims, perhaps, deserve to be killed though not in the al fresco manner he adopts. It is well written, and like the other books noted, excels in study of character.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Court Presentations Resumed at Their Majesties' Garden Party

By GRACE GARNER

London.

THE first Presentations at Court since the war were made at a Royal Garden Party in the grounds of Buckingham Palace today (May 28). Some twenty-two Canadian women, chiefly the wives of Canadian Government officials in London, had the honor of being presented. First among these was Mrs. Norman A. Robertson, wife of the High Commissioner for Canada, who was presented by Viscountess Addison, wife of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Mrs. Robertson presented the following ladies: Mrs. J. Leger, wife of the First Secretary, Canada House; Mrs. H. R. Horne, wife of the Third Secretary, Canada House; Mrs. Basil Wedd and Miss Pamela Wedd, wife and daughter of Brigadier Basil Wedd; Mrs. H. D. Graham, wife of Brigadier H. D. Graham, Chief of Staff, Canadian Military Headquarters, London; Mrs. Douglas Edwards, wife of Group Captain Edwards, Air Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Paris; Mrs. Arthur Bryan, wife of the Commercial Counsellor, Canada House; Mrs. W. B. Gornall, Mrs. Roy Blake, Mrs. Richard Bower, wives of the Commercial Secretaries, Canada House; Mrs. Gerald Hughes, wife of the Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Glasgow; Mrs. J. G. Robertson, wife of the Agricultural Commissioner, Canada House; Mrs. Campbell Moodie, wife of the Information Officer, Canada House.

Mrs. G. Milroy Carrie, Miss Margaret Carrie and Miss Joan Carrie, of Montreal, wife and daughters of Colonel G. Milroy Carrie, Canadian Armed Forces Representative, Ordnance Board, London; Mrs. Jack Kendall, daughter-in-law of the Hon. Henry Ernest Kendall, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Mrs. George Cockshutt, Brantford; Miss Jocelyn Grant of Victoria, B.C., daughter of Captain J. M. Grant, C.B.E., R.C.N. (Ret'd.); Miss Mary MacMillan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. MacMillan, of Toronto; Miss Rosemary Weaver-Bridgman, daughter of Lieut.-Commander M. A. Weaver-Bridgman, R.C.N. (Ret'd.), of Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. John Vechsler, wife of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Liverpool.

The debutante presentations were: Miss Margaret Carrie and Miss Joan Carrie of Montreal; Miss Jocelyn Grant of Victoria, Miss Mary MacMillan of Toronto and Miss Rosemary Weaver-Bridgman of Victoria. Miss Janet Dixon of Montreal, who is being presented by Viscountess Addison, will not arrive from Canada in time for this presentation Garden Party, but will be presented at a later Garden Party in July.

No actual *presentations* were made. Attendance at this Garden Party is considered as Presentation at Court, and is recorded as such. The summons, issued by the Lord High Chamberlain for this Court, specified afternoon dress for ladies, and morning dress or service uniform for gentlemen.

Instead of the formal Court dresses and trains and feather headdresses of pre-war presentations, ladies attending this Court wore conventional Garden Party dress. The gentlemen, too, were excused from Court dress, as the Levée, which gentlemen customarily attend before a function of this kind, has been dispensed with on this occasion by order of His Majesty.

If the Presentation Garden Party had not the glamor and formality of the Presentations at Court before the war, it had all the color and charm and dignity of former Royal Garden Parties. Many Canadians who have had the honor and privilege of attending these Royal Garden Parties before the war, or perhaps last summer, when the first two peacetime Garden Parties were held, will recall with pleasure the delightful occasion, and a never-to-be-forgotten glimpse of the King and Queen and members of the Royal Family.

Palace Backdrop

The setting for a Royal Garden Party is quite lovely. The pleasant, and surprisingly extensive grounds of Buckingham Palace lend themselves to this traditionally English function. If the weather is perfect, as it was today, it is the most delightful of scenes. When the Garden Party guest enters the Palace by the portico, and passes through the crimson and gilt and ivory foyer into the salon leading to the gardens, a veritable tableau is presented to him. Stepping down the broad stone steps of the terrace, one faces the beautifully kept lawn rolling away slightly to the right where, in the middle distance, paths lead through pleasantly shaded walks to a lagoon, and a landscaped garden. At this date, which is earlier than most Royal Garden Parties, the shrubs and trees in the gardens are in the prime of their flowering season.

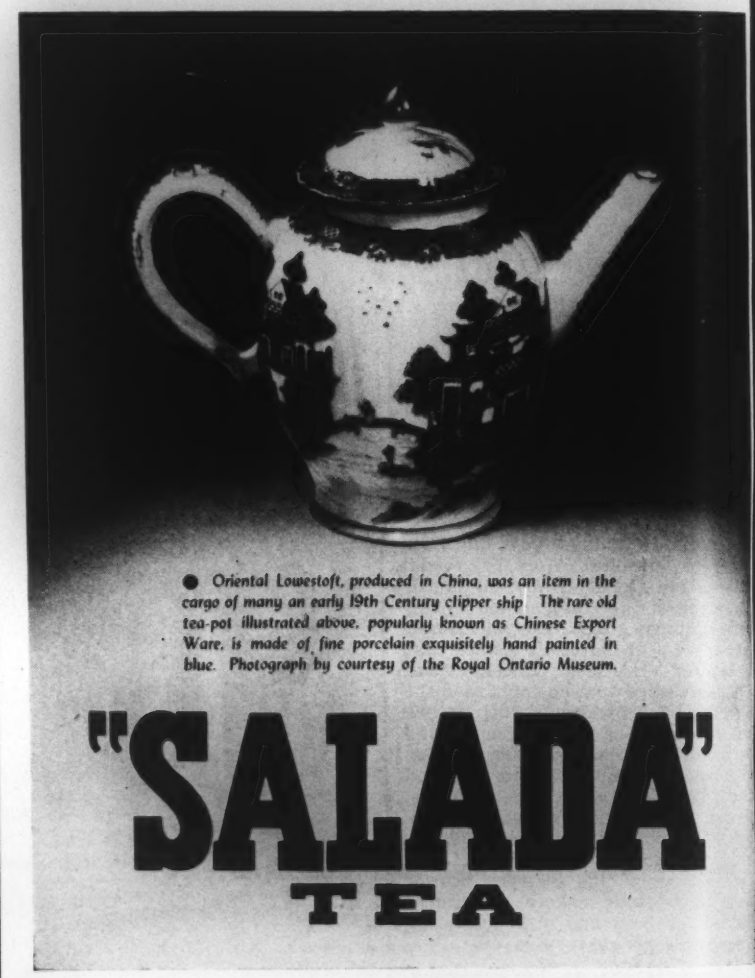
This season, despite the unusually severe winter, there is a profusion of bloom. The lilacs are magnificent; white, pink and deeper pink May trees, pink and white chestnuts, rhododendrons and azaleas, the golden laburnum and the exquisite wistaria vie with each other in beauty and fragrance.

To the left of the lawn is a gaily striped red and white marquee where tea is served. The Royal Marquee is placed on the opposite side of the lawn. Here and there are marquees in which bands of the Royal Regiments play pleasant airs in just sufficient volume to be heard and enjoyed, without being obtrusive. The guests stroll about the lawn, a distinguished company.

On the stroke of four o'clock, Their Majesties, the King and Queen, the two Princesses and members of the Royal Family including Queen Mary, step on to the lawns and mingle with the guests, separating with their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, to distribute their presence, a very gracious gesture. A wave of dignified pleasure and excitement sweeps over the assembly. Guests hasten to a point of vantage where they may see members of the Royal Family and many are favored by a word and a smile from His Majesty, a smile and a chat with the Queen. Her Majesty, Queen Mary, holds Court with great dignity and charm and is the recipient of congratulations and good wishes in the celebration of her eightieth birthday on May 25.

From a previous census of what would be worn at this Presentation Garden Party, the short afternoon dress was the usual choice. Prints were more favored than plain materials, with the new large and colorful prints well represented. Skirt lengths are definitely longer, and hip interest, either in peplums or draped hiplines, is an important note. But the hats are the fashion story. The large picture hat has made a welcome reappearance. Genuine straws like Leghorn and Milan are still sufficiently rare to lend distinction to any hat. To overcome the shortage of good straws, London milliners have used imported straw braids, which they have shaped into cartwheels, and enchanting little hats. The lacey crowns and semi-transparent brims seem particularly feminine and becoming after years of smart but rather austere felts, or mere "nonsense pieces" of headgear.

The Canadian women who were to be presented by Mrs. Robertson, and their husbands, were entertained at a cocktail party last week in the new flat which the High Commissioner has taken in Gloucester



● *Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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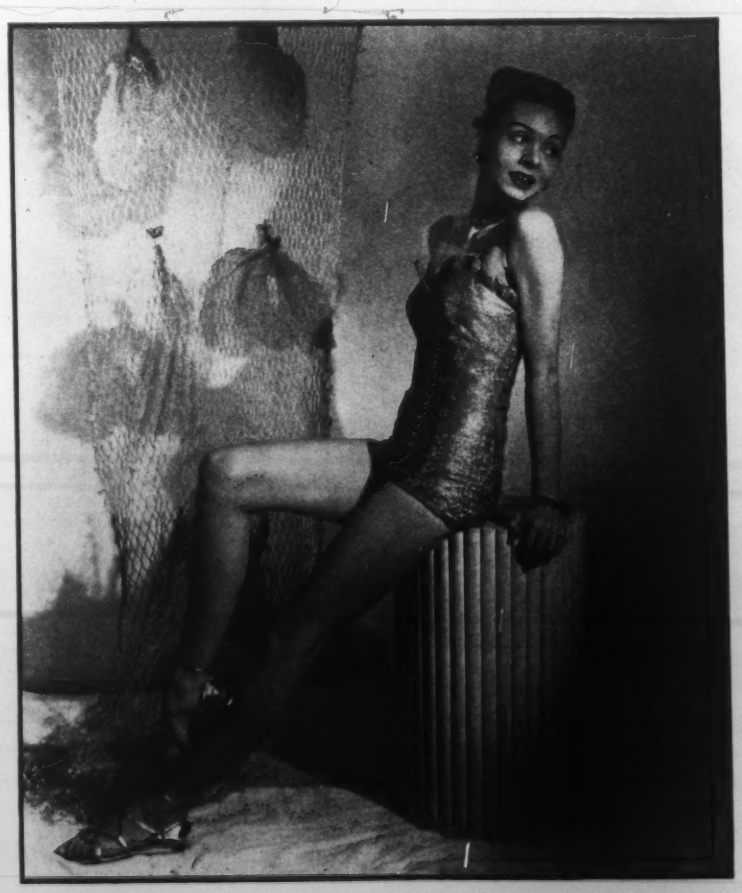

Like moonlight in the water is the "goldfish" swimsuit by Rose Marie Reid. Of Dobeckmum non-tarnishing gold metallic cloth, the suit is moulded to the figure with shirring and has a specially constructed inner wired bra for beauty of line and comfort in swimming. At Eaton's.

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Square. Through the kindness of Mrs. Robertson, I was privileged to be present in order to report for SATURDAY NIGHT what each of the ladies present was planning to wear to the Garden Party. There was much discussion of coupons, and the difficulties of matching accessories. Nylon stockings are so prized as to be almost included as an accessory!

Mrs. Robertson expected to wear an afternoon dress of soft turquoise blue with a black figure in the print, and over this a black coat. Her hat was to be a large black picture hat of Milan. Mrs. Arthur Bryan, wife of the Commercial Counsellor, planned to wear a navy blue and white dress, navy blue hat trimmed with a choux of navy blue taffeta, and white accessories. If the weather were cool, she would wear a fur cape and commented on the fact that one was permitted to wear a fur or coat at Buckingham Palace whereas, when her husband was stationed at Tokyo, Court etiquette forbade one to wear a wrap no matter what the weather or temperature might be!

Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Mrs. Roy Black and Mrs. W. B. Gornall were chatting together and plying Mrs. Gornall with questions. Mrs. Gornall who has been in London thirteen years, has been to numerous Garden Parties, and when she was in Ottawa last winter bought her dress for this occasion. It is a black crepe afternoon dress, the bodice trimmed with gold sequins, which also trim the cap sleeves. With this she is wearing a black Leghorn picture hat, with a large rose on the brim, a fox cape, and black accessories.

Mrs. J. S. Robertson chose an afternoon dress of rose crepe trimmed with beige lace. Her hat is a large black picture hat, with the crown made from the beige lace of her dress, and trimmed with an English rose in tones of her dress.

Mrs. Roy Blake's afternoon dress is made from one of the attractive printed crepes just beginning to arrive from France. She obligingly brought out a sample of the material from her handbag, as earlier in the afternoon she had been trying to match the roses in the print with accessories for the occasion. Her hat, too, was to be a picture hat—Leghorn trimmed with roses in the tones of her printed frock—a charming garden party ensemble. She was ruefully admitting that the coupons set aside for a Burberry had been recklessly squandered!

Mrs. J. Leger, a former Montrealer, wife of the First Secretary, was excited about her hat by Sophie of Paris. It is a large bonnet shape with crown of white roses, and masses of green veiling. Her dress is a cinnamon and white print, and with this she is wearing white accessories.

Mrs. Harry Horne, too, chose a print afternoon dress of pale turquoise and black figures on a white ground. Her hat is a white straw pillbox with gardenias massed over the brow, and swathed in green veiling.

Canadian Debutantes

Miss Jocelyn Grant, one of the debutantes to be presented, was more interested in talking about her delight in London than what she was to wear at the Garden Party. She is studying languages and social sciences, while spending a year at the House of Citizenship. She is the only Canadian member there, but is not at all homesick. For her presentation she is wearing a pink crepe dress, over which she will wear a navy blue straightline redingote. The hat, which sounds very becoming with her fresh coloring, is a pink hat, with masses of pink flowers on the brim and crown.

Another debutante who was present was Miss Margaret Carrie, who is staying at The Monkey's Club. She will wear a short length afternoon dress of white and royal blue print, a white hat, and white accessories. Her younger sister, Joan, who was also to be presented, is at school. Her dress will be a print too, summer flowers on a white ground, and she too, will wear a white hat and white accessories. Their mother, Mrs. G. Milroy Carrie of Montreal, has chosen a navy blue and white figured dress, with large white hat and navy blue accessories.

Mrs. Graham, wife of the Chief-of-Staff, Brigadier H. D. Graham, Canadian Military Headquarters, attended a Royal Garden Party in 1932, but her anticipation was no less than those who have not yet attended their first Royal Garden Party. For this Presentation Party she has chosen an afternoon dress of aquamarine crepe, trimmed with lace dyed to match. Her hat and accessories are navy blue.

Mrs. Gerald Hughes, formerly of Ottawa, wife of the Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, is wearing a black crepe afternoon dress in the new, longer length which she brought with her from Canada. It is the model of a Montreal designer. Her hat, from Jacqmar, is wheat-colored straw, width at the sides accentuated by bunches of flowers on either side. Her accessories are black.

Careless Male Elegance

Mrs. George Cockshutt of Brantford was looking forward tremendously to the occasion. She was wearing her hat, a Paris model in violet tones with curls of baby ostrich in jewel tones of amethyst and tourmaline massed over the forehead, and the whole encased in wide-meshed violet veiling. Her dress is a soft tone of violet crepe, with draped hipline, and sprinkle of sequin embroidery on ends of the sash hip drapery. Her gloves are elbow-length suede in matching violet.

While I was discussing these important details with the ladies present, the gentlemen stood aloof, rather bemused, secure in the knowledge they had only to have the trousers of their morning suit pressed, their buttons gleaming. And yet, despite their more sober plumage, in their sartorial elegance the gentlemen, in their uniforms, or morning coats and top hats, are the peacocks on the lawn!

As a reminder to those Canadians who propose to visit Britain next year, and wish to have the honor of attending a Royal Garden Party, applications should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada in London before March 1. Applications for Presentation at Court should be made before January 1 of the year in which Presentation is desired.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Cry of the Frustrated Gardener Is Heard Throughout the Land

By JANET MARCH

THIS year whenever there have been two or three gardeners gathered together there have been cries of lamentation. Everything is late, the ground is wet, vegetable seeds planted early have rotted in the cold earth, and it all sounds like a page out of Job. On the few good days everyone has rushed out and so various occupational diseases such as blistered hands, sunburnt noses, and acute back-ache from stooping have appeared. The city gardener hasn't been so badly off, after all, he or she can rush out in odd moments, and planting a box of pansies is a much pleasanter job than cleaning out the dark and mothier corners of the attic. The week-end gardener has been pretty unlucky, for it has rained some of most Saturdays and Sundays.

"Never try and work the ground when you can squeeze the earth into a ball and have it stay," is the old adage. Well, this year that might result in never working the ground at all and then where would your peas and beans of July be? In the seed packets no doubt. One of the exasperating things about gardening is whatever the season does is good weed weather. The twitch grass grows lustily, the dandelions spring up in the lawn, and if you dig down you find the thistles climbing up to air and light. If only the agriculturist could develop plants you want to grow with even half the resistance of those pesky weeds, everything would be fine.

When you consider the problems you run into with a small vegetable garden it is a little alarming to read that to maintain the nutritional level of the United States it is necessary to have three and a half acres a year per person in agriculture. I imagine this includes pasturage for meat stock in addition to your personal needs when considered in the light of asparagus, apples, oranges, potatoes and all the rest of it, not to mention a little bit of wheat field in the west for the morning slice of toast. It makes one's own efforts with a few rows of this and that look almost too insignificant to be worth the blisters.

Oh well, don't get discouraged. Straighten up slowly, scrape the mud off your feet on the door step, dig the larger lumps of soil out of your finger nails and let's have something to eat that doesn't take too long, so that you can return to the battle.

One of the easiest desserts is to have fresh or canned fruit with either cake or cookies. Here is a recipe for cookies which is quick to make.

Chocolate Cookies

2 eggs
2 squares of unsweetened chocolate, melted
2/3 cup of sugar
¾ teaspoon of baking powder
1 cup of sifted flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup of nuts broken up in small pieces
½ cup of raisins chopped
4 tablespoons of melted shortening

Sift together the dry ingredients, the flour, salt and baking powder. Mix the sugar and eggs together and add to them the melted chocolate, the nuts and the raisins and the melted shortening. Add the flour, etc., slowly, stirring well and drop by spoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet and cook in a medium oven—350 degrees—for ten to fifteen minutes.

Tomato Meat Balls

1¼ pounds of hamburg steak
1 medium onion chopped
¾ teaspoon of chili powder
2 cups of canned tomatoes
2 cups of kidney beans canned
½ cup bread crumbs
1 teaspoon of salt
3 tablespoons of fat

Mix the meat, salt, chili powder, bread crumbs and chopped onion together. Form into small meat balls and brown lightly in the fat. Then put the meat balls into a baking dish, add the two cups of canned tomatoes and the can of kidney beans and mix together. Cook in a moderate oven of 325-350 degrees for about three-quarters of an hour.

Salmon Loaf

2 cups of salmon broken up
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
1 tablespoon of lemon juice
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
2 eggs
Salt and pepper
1½ cups of milk

Melt the fat and stir in the flour till it forms a smooth paste. Then add the milk, and cook stirring until the sauce thickens. Add salt and pepper. Mix the fish with the lemon juice and parsley, and then add the two eggs lightly beaten. Pour on the white sauce and mix well, and oven poach in a pan of water with the oven at about 350 degrees for three-quarters of an hour to an hour.

On Having Your Picture in Print

By ELIZABETH WINSBY

IN AN unguarded moment, one of England's most celebrated painters of beautiful women blurted out "Most of 'em come at least ten years too late!"

It was towards the end of his successful career, when financial expediency no longer mattered. Otherwise, it is highly probable the plain, unvarnished truth would never have been proffered without at least some preliminary "touching up."

Not so long ago, an old lady, member of a well-known family, died in Vancouver. Her picture came out in the papers. Not the bowed, shriveled form that had long been a familiar sight to the dwellers on the Coast, but a radiant young beauty, in the full glory of blossoming womanhood, looked out from the printed page and said "Remember me?"

It was a wonderfully understanding thing that family did! No matter what Time had done to the outward human mechanism, that was who was within.

Denizens of Victoria, every time they look up at the 13-foot, but slender, regal statue of Queen Victoria gazing serenely out over the Harbor from in front of the Parliament Buildings, should feel they owe a debt of gratitude to the artistic acumen of Sir Richard McBride. Though the First World War intervened, and the monument was not unveiled untill 1921, the contract was let in 1907.

Sir Richard was Premier then. When he found it was taken for granted, so the story goes, that Bruce-Joy, the English sculptor, would use the most recent likenesses of the late Queen, Sir Richard held out stubbornly for the Queen as she was when the City was named, six years after she came to the throne. "Why perpetuate the obesity of old age?" is said to have been his thunderous theme.

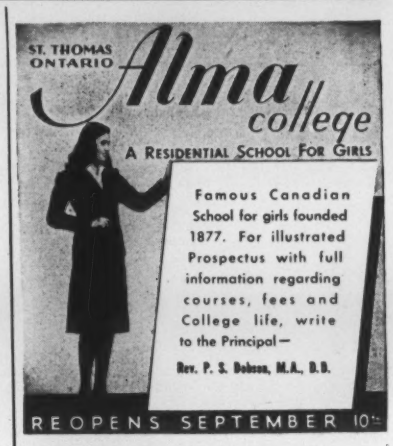
At any rate, the silver-locked Premier won out, and Victorians today, at least all those who remember the story, like the oysters in "The Walrus and the Carpenter," thank him very much for that!

Winnipeg was not so fortunate. On the prairie Parliament Grounds is a marvellously executed statue of the Queen-Empress by the world-famous St. Gaudens—tons and tons of it!

Curiously noticeable is the care the gifted sculptor lavished on the little embossed national emblems that decorate the yards and yards of voluminous skirts. And few Prairieites are aware that, hidden away at the back of the seated figure, is a much smaller figure of St. George of England, his exquisite proportions affording welcome relief to the heroic size of the statue proper.

Wonderfully wrought, the warrior saint stands on guard, head bowed, hands resting on sword, perhaps mourning with the poet "'Tis sad to see a rose fade!"

Which is all by the way, perhaps, but leads up to this — if you are ever asked for a picture of your mother or your grandmother to be included in one of those booklets of "Pioneer Women" that patriotic societies are so fond of getting out, for goodness' sake, and for her sake, use the one taken when Canada was in the making, when both were full of wine of youth!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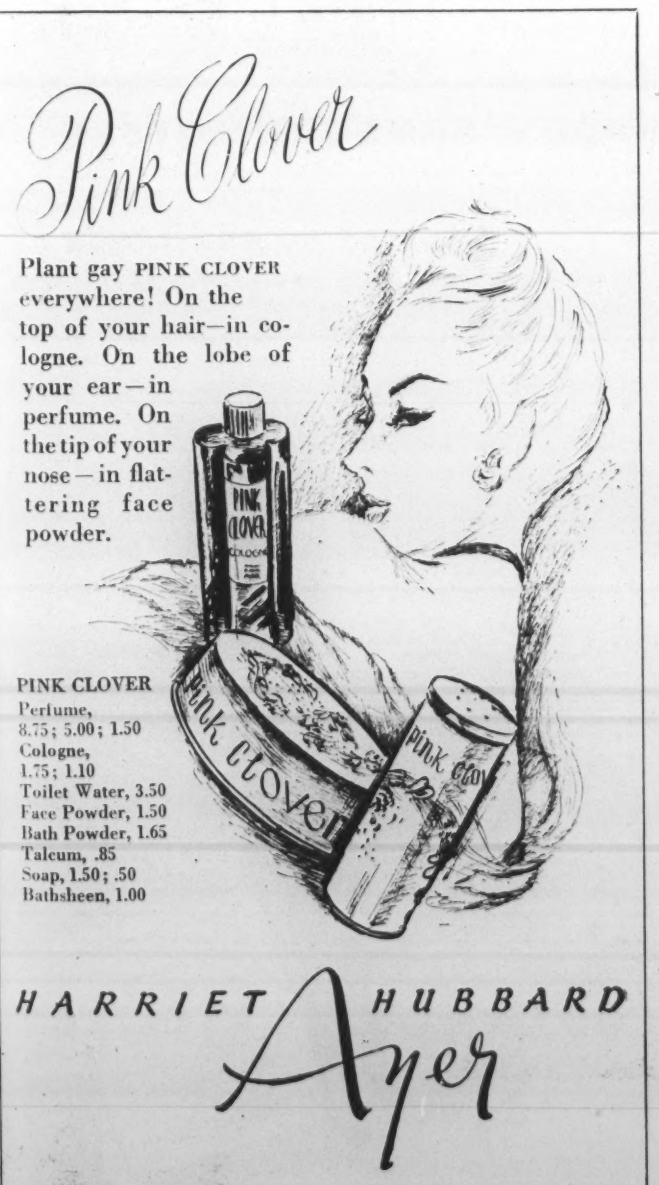
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LONDON LETTER

It's the Natives, Not Overseas Visitors, That Worry London

By P. O'D.

London.

JUST about now is, or used to be, the beginning of the tourist season. There have been a good many things to discourage any large influx of visitors from abroad this year—not least, the loud argument that has been going on as to whether or not visitors should be encouraged to come at all, when the materials and arrangements for their reception are so inadequate.

None the less, it seems to be assumed that there will be a good many visitors from Canada and the United States. Soon, no doubt, they will come tottering down the gangways, their guide-books clutched in their hands, and on their faces the expression of people resolved to be pleasant and patient no matter what privations they may have to endure.

As a matter of fact, they won't have to suffer anything that could properly be described as privation, though they may find life in Britain just now rather monotonous and dull. It isn't likely that many of them will stay very long. Having paid what most of them will probably regard as a sort of duty call, they will hurry away to the Continent, especially France, where the resources for entertainment may not be very much more plentiful, and costs are certainly much higher, but where the reception of visitors is both an industry and an art, and everything possible is done to see that the tourist is made comfortable and is kept amused. In England they may try to make him comfortable, but they certainly give the impression that they don't care whether he is bored or not. After all, nearly everyone else is.

What really is worrying the British hotelkeeper and boarding-house landlady is not the thought of the foreign visitors — there won't be enough of them to matter so very much—but the thought of the native millions who will this year be enjoying holidays with pay, and who will presumably be swarming all over the country looking for accommodation. Before the war there used to be less than 3,000,000 people in this fortunate position. This year there will be about 15,000,000 of them.

Even the widest possible staggering of holidays will make very little difference. The English climate being what it is, no sensible person wants to go on holidays before June or after September. But perhaps really sensible people won't go on holiday at all, but will stay at home and dig in the backyard instead of in the sands of the seashore. They will at least have somewhere to sleep and something to eat—also something to eat off.

Recently the picturesque old town of Great Yarmouth, through its Hotel Association, sent out thousands of letters to prospective visitors suggesting that they should send crockery to the Association, for which they would receive a credit note, to be accepted as payment either at their hotel or on coaching tours. This gives some idea of the straits to which hotelkeepers are reduced. It also indicates a high degree of optimism. Where do they expect to find anyone in this country with crockery to spare?

Play Up, Play Up . . .

Once again American golfers have walked off with the Walker Cup, in the first match to be played for that famous international trophy since 1938. In that year the British team, to everyone's astonishment, managed to regain the Cup; and this year hopes were high that they would be able to keep it. Was not the match being played at St. Andrew's, whose classic atmosphere is supposed to have a tonic effect on native talent and a rather daunting one on the mere visitor? Was not the weather mostly of the wet and windy sort to which British golfers are accustomed and Americans are not? It should perhaps have made a difference, but it didn't. The Americans won by 8 matches to 4.

Now there is a good deal of rather sad heart-searching going on among British golfers as to why this unhappy fate should seem to hang over their efforts. Why should Americans putt so very much better? Why should they have the fortunate knack of producing their best shots when they are most needed, and so coming with a rush at the end and winning matches that look lost?

It can't be a matter of more calories in the American diet—though this team did very sensibly bring over extra supplies of food. American golfers won with equal ease before the war. It may be that there are more players to choose from, and those chosen get more experience of hard tournament play. It may be that they take their golf more seriously—something which I very much doubt, but which is generally believed over here.

The fact remains that they play better and seem to last better, and so they win. Not that mere winning really matters, we are assured. The great thing is the spirit of the game, m' deah fellow. British golfers take what consolation they can out of that—which isn't much perhaps. But there is no doubt that the whole meeting was a very pleasant, friendly, and sporting affair; and this also is not without its importance.

Dignity Comes First

Special constables in London wear flattish caps of dark blue cloth with a brim, rather like a chauffeur's. But your proper London Bobby still wears a helmet. Many a time on a warm summer's day—we do occasionally get them—I have been inclined to pity these poor red-faced custodians of the law in their stuffy uniforms topped by these apparently heavy and uncomfortable domes. It seems that my pity was wasted. Policemen really like their helmets, and recently by an overwhelming vote they have indicated their desire to retain them.

They consider that the flat caps are undignified. Besides, if anyone were to bash a copper on the bean—even London has its desperadoes—there can be no question of the superior protection that a helmet would give. Not that this consideration is likely to have weighed much with the voters. It was dignity that decided the issue.

After all, London's police have a tradition for wearing tall and heavy things on their heads. Originally they wore tophats made of leather, with a polished top and supports at each side. They must have weighed pounds, and would probably have made a groove in any head less thick and hard than a policeman's.

Fiction Sometimes Pays

It may be that in this country we have far too many kinds of statutory control just now, but there is one kind which we haven't and which is certainly needed—control of the sale and advertising of patent medicines. The Pharmaceutical Society has just addressed to the Minister of Health a lengthy memorandum asking for the setting up of a register of medicines and manufacturers, the prohibition of the sale of unregistered medicines, and the establishment of standards to which the manufacture and advertising of all patent medicines should conform.

There is no way of keeping people from dosing themselves with patent medicine if they choose to do so, but at least there should be some indication of what really is in the pill or the bottle, and what it may reasonably be expected to do. As things are, a manufacturer can make almost any claim he likes—and a good many of them do. It is one kind of fiction that certainly pays.

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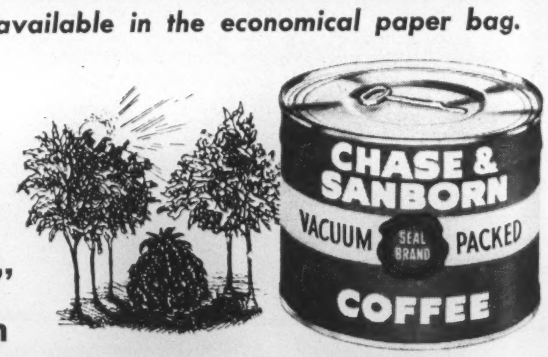

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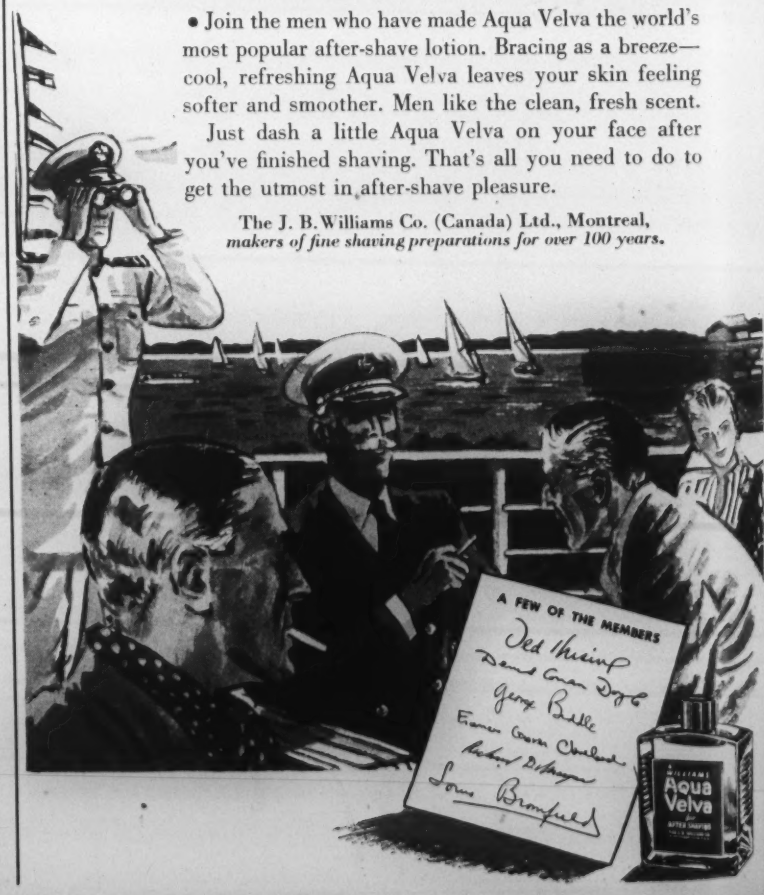

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If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our time, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that any one becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Innocent

By AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

LIGHTLY stepping, faintly singing,
Through the green shadows of a gloaming wood—
(First the bright-leaved alders, then the clinging
Deeper dark of denser solitude)—
Full-hearted with immeasurable content
Walked the Innocent.

This was a wood where never axe was laid
To the root of any tree;
Its varying checker-work of sun and shade
Stood in security—
Or so he thought, knowing the forest grew
In his own heart, unscourged by wind or rain,
And nurtured not by dew
But by the fancies of his fruitful brain.

Inviolate,
Inviolable—
This was his fair immaculate miracle
Of which he kept the gate.
Here he was host to strange and lovely things—
Moths, tortoiseshell and pied
And tiger-eyed—
Birds with a purple gloss upon their wings,
And gleamy crests
And rose-auroral breasts:
Here bloomed the wan anemones out of season,
Here sprang the petalled cup, the honeyed horn;
Here, against reason,
Wandered the ivory-weaponed unicorn.

Singing as sweet and thin
As a plucked mandolin,
The Innocent
Having no more intent
Than to be happy, went.
Unafraid,
Knowing so well (he thought), each glen and glade
That his own soul had made.

Where first he left the track
He hardly could have told;
But he became aware of being cold:
The sky, he thought, grew black
As if a storm were coming or the night —
But it was lost to sight
So closely fir and hemlock, spruce and pine
Began to intertwine.
He pushed between the boughs, and circle-set —
Ah, cunning death-trap for a lightsome fool! —
Glass-smooth and bottomless and dark as jet,
Before him lay a pool.

Something akin
To fear, laid fingers on his creeping skin:
Then he laughed out, and knelt with easy grace,
Thinking to see his face.

At first the water lay opaque as stone:
After awhile —

Its thin lips flexed forever in a smile,
A face looked back at him, but not his own.
Out of the watery dim
A face looked back at him —
Smooth-featured, sexless, neither young nor old,
With blank blind eyes of gold
Dreadful to see;
A face as beautiful and as sinister
As if a murderer
Looked through a screen of lilies; silently
A crook'd pale hand reached up to draw him down
To drown.

Frozen and burning
He felt upon his breath
The very clutch of death:
His head began to swim, the trees were turning —
And a voice spoke as softly as a sigh:
"Seek me and die."

But while he knelt, already lost, the shock
Of a near clock
Brassily clanging its eleventh stroke
Smote on his flesh with violence and he woke —
The perilous purlieus of that place receding —
He awoke....but bleeding.

BLUE BIRD, BLUE BIRD!

BLUE bird, blue bird,
Where are you flying
The snow is still here,
Can winter be dying?

"O I search on the wing
A house built for two
Just the same as the most
Of you mortals do;
So I'm flying, flying,
From pillar to post
To find me the one
I fancy the most."

Blue bird, blue bird,
Why do you whistle?
There isn't a flower
Not even a thistle.

"O willows are yellow,
The brook's running free
And I've found the best post
In the whole country.
So I whistle and whistle
Without any care.
I'm looking for someone
My rapture to share."

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

LOCKED DOOR

CLOSE the door,
Turn the key,
Locked door won't
Bar memory.

Walk the path,
Swing the gate,
Still abides
The unknown fate.

Rob the room,
Pillage wall,
Insistently
Old echoes call.

Quench the flame,
Ash will keep
Hidden fire
Beneath the heap.

Close the heart,
Curb the soul,
Corners hide
Man's destined goal.

Banish past,
Stifle thought,
How foretell
What time has wrought?

Banging door,
Fixing lock
Muffle not
The future's knock.

Stride the path,
Don't turn back,
Still the feet
Must leave a track.

Close the heart,
Lose the key,
Locked door won't
Bar destiny.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

THE ART-LOVER

INTO the One-Man-Show
By Smithson, R.C.A.
Came Mrs. Parkes DeWinton Blow;
And she was heard to say:

"Three birch trees, not too tall,
The bark all silver bright;
A nice, beige cow and a waterfall
A little to the right.

"That will pick up and concentrate
My decorating scheme,
—Well, partially, at any rate—
The rug is sandy-cream,
The walls are black with silver flares.
I need a pastoral scene,
For I have two needlepointed chairs
Worked in a birch-leaf green.

"So take my order, please,
I have to run away.
Just paint it slowly, at your ease.
Delivery in May."

J. E. M.

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EATON'S

July 15 Doesn't Spell Doom for London

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

The approach of July 15—the date given in the Washington Agreement when Britain must make sterling freely convertible on current trading—does not now appear, says Mr. Marston, to mean catastrophe for Britain.

More important than the actual date itself is the return of a large part of the world's financial business to London which it symbolizes. As long as Britain transfers purchasing to non-dollar countries and spends less on unproductive purposes, the end of London's career as a financial centre seems unlikely.

London.

AS the momentous July 15 approaches there is growing confidence in financial circles here that Britain will be able to bear the strain on her currency of the "free convertibility" clause included in the Washington Agreement.

Though that seemingly burdensome provision was presumably intended mainly to satisfy the Americans, who foresaw the need to make the world demand for dollars as effective as possible soon after the war, it had its merits also for Britain; and those merits are coming to be better appreciated. Already, in advance of July 15, the status of London as an international financial centre is visibly rising.

The authorities here have taken careful steps to ensure that there shall be no sudden raid on dollar reserves when the appointed time comes. Rights of convertibility have been conceded in advance to a widening range of countries, so that there shall be no shock. Not only the U.S., Canada and Newfoundland, but a number of Central and South American states, have been accorded these rights in the past few months, and arrangements are now being completed with European countries.

The sterling or near-sterling countries present no serious problem, for a "gentlemen's agreement" has existed for years and will remain in force to limit the call on Britain's hard currency; India and Egypt, which might have proved difficult, have currently adverse balances of trade with Britain.

At one time there was uncertainty as to the exact meaning of the obligation to make sterling freely convertible on "current trading", but it is clear that the commitment is to allow foreign countries to dispose as they please only of the net surplus of sterling accruing from current transactions—though it is not yet clear at what intervals of time the balance will be struck.

In other words, there will be no additions to the sterling balances which are at present the subject of such vigorous and important discussion; nor, of course, can those balances be reduced on account of this "convertibility" commitment, though it is hoped that a proportion will be made expendable as part of the general settlement of these old credits.

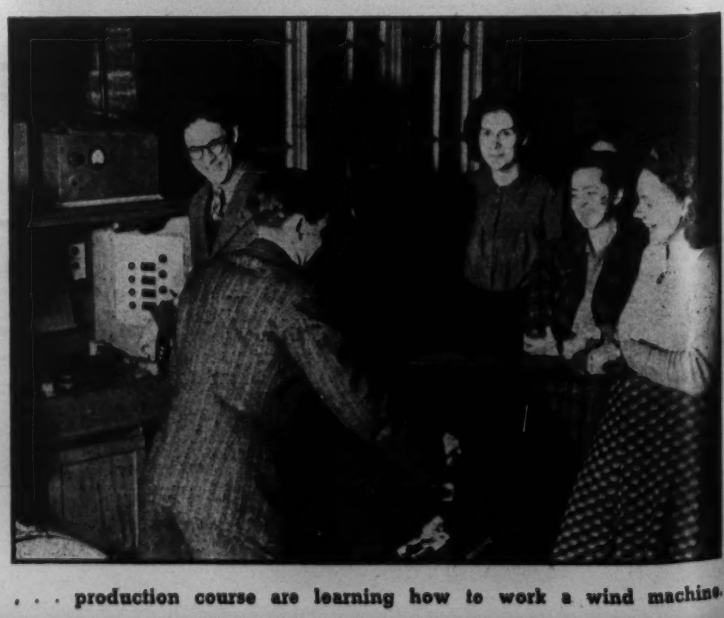
While additional dollar requirements will evidently not be intolerably large, there will, of course, be additional requirements, and in the present state of chronic deficit on overseas trade account careful provision must be made for any fresh burden. Publicity given to the pending exhaustion of the U.S. and Canadian credits has somewhat obscured the fact that Britain has quite considerable gold and dollar reserves besides these credits, and such reserves have, it is believed, been accumulating to some extent while the dollar loans have been

(*Continued on Next Page*)

London's Old Vic Theatre Opens School for Actors and Producers

Realizing that the war has brought about a new interest in the theatre, the directors of London's Old Vic Theatre Company, Laurence Olivier, John Burrell, and Sir Ralph Richardson, have opened a theatre school in conjunction with the National Theatre Council as part of the new Old Vic Theatre Centre, which aims to become Britain's first complete theatrical organization. The school, with a 2-year course in acting and 1-year courses in production and stage design, will turn out a small number of thoroughly trained actors and technicians each year, some to be absorbed by the Old Vic. Above, Jani Strasser instructs Irene Ash on voice articulation; below, loosening-up exercises give aspiring actresses . . .

. . . grace of movement; in lower picture, students of the technical . . .



. . . production course are learning how to work a wind machine.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Russia Says We're Foundering

By P. M. RICHARDS

AS IS WELL KNOWN, Uncle Joseph Stalin over in Moscow believes that the democratic free-enterprise system is either breaking down now or is bound to collapse within a few years, and when that happens he is all set to take over and hoist the hammer and sickle on our flagstaffs. As is less well known but is beginning to be widely realized, he already has a large number of his agents at work among us, promoting the coming breakdown by sabotaging our institutions and making converts to communism. Most of us, the unconverted, don't take this threat very seriously; we think that the advantages of our system over communism, both spiritual and material, are so obvious that we can afford to disregard it.

But now we are moving into a business recession, with its inevitable unemployment, and Uncle Joseph is thereby presented with an opportunity for propagandizing which he will not be slow to use. Actually this recession seems likely to be relatively a minor affair (responsible forecasts are for declines from the 1946 peaks of about 20 per cent in both production and prices) and on balance should be wholesome and constructive rather than the reverse, since it should iron out some of the price and cost distortions which have been getting us into trouble.

But unquestionably it provides ammunition for Uncle Joe, with his prophecies of disaster for the democracies. Though he's due for ultimate disappointment, he can make more trouble for us in the meantime. How much trouble depends largely on us, on whether or not we really believe that democracy and the free enterprise system are worth preserving and are ready to do something about it.

What a Record for a Cripple!

We are told, not only from Russia but by Russia's friends in our midst, that the free enterprise system is out-moded and must give way to a "new order." They say it is a failure and wholly inadequate to meet the needs of our times. And they say this after it has given such overwhelming evidence of its creative power and resourcefulness in World War II! If capitalism was decadent and failing, how did it manage to convert from peace to war almost overnight and produce the endless and limitless quantities of planes and tanks and trucks and tractors and guns and shells, not to mention the required supplies of food, clothing and precision instruments, all so desperately needed?

Capitalism even had to step in and save Russia from being crushed and destroyed. If what the communists say is true, surely Soviet Russia should have done the saving. And today it is to the democratic, capitalistic countries that the prostrate lands of the world look for help, and to no other.

The real question before us today is not the adoption of communism or state socialism (which are essentially negative and sterile) but how best to develop and use for the service of mankind the immense creative and productive powers of modern enterprise. We have reason to believe that these powers, demonstrated so tremendously in the recent war, could free the world from poverty in our time and give us a new age of abundance and leisure, if properly used. How to achieve this?

Should industry and all enterprise be closely regulated by the state, and their operations restricted to channels laid out by the state, or should the state be no more than a sort of policeman and father, punishing infractions of the law and rendering necessary aid? Which course will give us the most prosperity and stability?

Incentive is System's Mainspring

The answer, or a part of it, is that whatever we do in the direction of state regulations of enterprise, we must be careful not to destroy the factor of individual incentive. This nation's wealth has grown not primarily because of governments but because of the constant efforts of the individuals composing it to improve their condition. That's how we accumulate the wealth we dissipate in wars. Man's folly creates economic depressions; man's industry and thrift bring him out of them. Does Soviet Russia produce Henry Fords? If so we have not heard of them.

Incentive is the key to material progress; the desire of every man to achieve financial security and perhaps fame, or to give his children advantages he did not have in his own youth. The fatal flaw in the idea of state socialism is the lack of incentive to personal effort; why work harder than you must if the state will take the fruits of your toil and if the state, anyway, is going to provide for you? This is what is wrong in England, and what will ultimately wreck the English experiment if it is not thrown out earlier by a change in government. State socialism means at best a dead level of mediocrity, at worst an economic breakdown. We must have something better, as eventually will Britain.

To believe in the superiority of capitalism over state socialism or communism, it is not necessary to deny that the capitalistic system can be improved. Obviously it can be; obviously it has been; the record of the last 150 years is evidence of that. The fruits of the system are being distributed ever more widely, and we are working towards a more stable economy. All of us—labor and management and farmers and government—should work to preserve the system which is giving us so much, and to confound our ill-wisher in Moscow. Remember, that system will be under heavy attack in the coming recession.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

dwindling. The total, it is estimated, was about 6½ billion dollars at the beginning of this year, including the loans, but excluding investments. About a billion dollars is the estimated amount required for freeing current sterling and meeting a proportion of the old claims. South African gold may provide about a third of this amount this year, and the favorable dollar-trade balance of such territories as Malaya will contribute usefully.

Continuous Process

July 15, therefore, will not be the opening-date of catastrophe. Nor, for that matter, will it be in itself as momentous as the change which it symbolizes, for many of the developments which are supposed to be effective from that date on have already happened. The process—which is the return of an important part of the world's financial business to London—is continuous and long-term, and there is no barrier between the first half and the second half of July 1947.

Last year "invisible exports", derived from banking and insurance, shipping, marketing, and other such services, amounted to about £80 million. Much more is needed, of course; but it is not generally realized how greatly, in terms of money if not of real value, this kind of business has increased even compared with pre-war years.

At a recent conference here on "London's Part in World Trade" some interesting facts were presented by various authorities. For instance, overseas banking services, which in the decade before the war earned £15-20 million a year, last year earned about £30 million. The volume of bills of exchange, for the acceptance of which London used to be the world centre, declined to a mere £12 million or so near the end of the war but has lately been estimated around £200 million, compared with about £150 million pre-war. Insurance now earns as much as £20 million, shipping somewhere about the same amount; and the trend is rising.

However, some of these valuable contributors to foreign exchange themselves require foreign exchange in the first place, and Britain has at present to turn down much business that would be profitable, for fear of imposing too heavy a strain on the gold and hard-currency reserves on which the world's confidence in London is founded.

Finance of transactions between, say, Brazil and Belgium is permissible; but it would obviously be impossible for British banks to grant a credit for raw material purchases that had to be paid for in dollars on similar lines to the credit granted not long ago to France for the purchase of Empire wool. The dollar scarcity is still a severe hindrance whenever there is any question of capital transfer.

But the trend is clear enough, and, barring catastrophe in the dollar position, which may still occur unless Britain transfers purchasing to non-dollar countries and spends less on unproductive purposes such as bolstering a bankrupt zone of Germany, that favorable trend can go a long way further. The demise of London as a financial centre in the Second World War, which was foretold after the serious weakening of the First World War, has certainly not happened.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Will Threatened Monetary Crisis Bring Higher Price for Gold?

By JOHN M. GRANT

IS SOMETHING shaping up that will raise the price of gold? The developing world-wide monetary crisis, with scarcity of dollars and diminishing gold supply, has started a new wave of financial speculation that something will be done to help the price, and considerable expectancy is evident by those interested in the gold mining business. The recent announcement of McIntyre Porcupine Mines — Canada's second largest gold producer — that it had stored gold bullion to the value of $5,900,000, and the likelihood some other mining companies were following its example, in anticipation that the present price of $35 an ounce will be increased, was interpreted by the public as a bullish sign. This optimism provided the long dull and depressed mining market with at least a temporary stimulus. A wave of buying resulted, with the demand commencing in the producers, but the excitement grew and the advance became more general and a number of new highs for the year were recorded.

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In explaining the storing of gold by McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Balmer Neilly, president, points out in the annual report that at the present time, the countries in which gold is selling for as little as $35 per ounce, are the exception rather than the rule, and that "in many countries—perhaps we might say in most countries — the value of their exchange, calculated at the so-called official rate of exchange, is quite at variance with the comparative value expressed in terms of gold." He states that McIntyre directors hold to the opinion that this trend is clearly indicative, and have stored bullion to the value of approximately $5,900,000. "We believe that, barring discriminating legislation, it is the best security available," he adds, "and that in the not distant future, the successful functioning of exchange upon an international basis will necessitate the adoption of the gold standard of value, and that when near equilibrium is finally attained, the price of gold, expressed in terms of currency, will be on a higher level than that presently in effect." It is interesting to note that in 1933-34 (when gold went up to $35 an ounce) McIntyre withheld gold from sale and made a profit of over $568,000, and even before that had correctly predicted the course of foreign exchange events with profit to the company.

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Earnings of McIntyre Porcupine Mines in the year ended March 31 clearly reflected the adverse conditions affecting the industry and insufficient labor retarded developments. Dividend distributions exceeded the operating earnings by about $290,000. Net earnings were $2,199,847, equal to $2.76 per share, as compared with $2,486,804 or $3.12 in the previous year. Current assets, including supplies on hand and taking securities at market value, totalled $28,782,546, while current liabilities were $1,361,210, leaving net working capital of $27,421,336, as against $30,799,167 a year previous. Ore reserves were down over 300,000 tons at 4,036,183 tons, averaging $11.04 per ton, and the principal factor contributing to the shrinkage was the lowered price for gold and increased costs.

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Ore reserves at MacLeod-Cochshutt Gold Mines were more than doubled in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1946, and were then calculated at 1,030,000 tons averaging $7.07 per ton. The company reported an operating loss of $180,884 before depreciation and write-offs, but this was anticipated as the mill was not operating the full year and in the early stages of resumption of milling dilution from development rock occurred. Net loss was $305,523 compared to $302,456 in the preceding year. Net working capital at the end of the fiscal year was $624,255, down $211,867 from the previous year's figure. The mine is now in the best position it has been in for some time. Deepening of the main shaft has been completed and lateral work is starting at once on the 12th and 13th levels. There is no possibility of a dividend this year as the working capital position will have to be built up after the heavy drain of the past difficult period.

•

After a lapse of three years Cochenour Willans Gold Mines is resuming dividends and a payment of three cents a share will be made June 30. The present picture at the mine is reported to be the brightest in the company's history, with development about two years ahead of the mill. For the past three years an aggressive development program has been underway and now the company is beginning to reap the benefits from this work carried out under difficult conditions. The labor supply is more abundant and the management looks forward to steadily increasing production and lower costs. The grade of ore is increasing and stopes are said to be opening up new and unexpected ore. On the first and second levels, old stopes are opening up well, with grade of ore above half an ounce per ton. Based on present operations and estimating last month's production, net profits for the full year, ending May 31, after all charges, are expect-

(*Continued on Page* 35)

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COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 39

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on May 26th, 1947, a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 2nd, 1947 to shareholders of record June 2nd, 1947.

F. J. MAW, Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., May 27th, 1947.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable June 16th, 1947 to shareholders of record at close of business June 5th, 1947.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of July 1947 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th of June 1947.

Montreal, May 28, 1947. S. C. Scadding, Secretary

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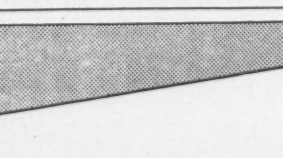

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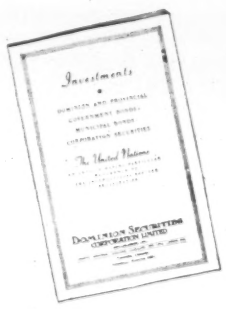

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W. L. B., Weyburn, Sask.—NEW BARBER-LARDER MINES succeeded Barber-Larder Gold Mines five years ago and shareholders of the latter company received one New Barber and one Amalgamated Larder share for each six old shares. The Crown Trust and Guarantee Company, Toronto, is the transfer agent The distribution of the Amalgamated Larder shares was possible because of the sale of the Barber Larder properties to that company. No active work has been carried out since the last annual meeting in 1944, but the half interest has been maintained in claims in Lebel township, Ontario, and the old Lacoma property in Tavernier township, Quebec, owned outright, has been kept in good standing. Only a little surface work has been done on the Lebel township ground, but a shaft has been sunk and two levels established on the Quebec group. The company's capitalization was recently increased from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 shares in order that opportunities to further the interests of the company can be taken advantage of when presented.

E. L. S., Lindsay, Ont.—CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD. and subsidiaries had a net profit of $1,340,569 for the second quarter of the company's current fiscal year, comparing with $1,029,530 for the corresponding period of the previous year. This brought total consolidated net earnings for the six-month period ended April 30, 1947, to $2,709,751, equal to $1.35 a share against $2,054,463, or $1.03 a share, in the comparative period of the previous year. The dividend, recently raised to an annual basis of $2 a share, states E. P. Taylor, chairman of the board, is currently being earned by a good margin by the Canadian subsidiaries alone. Directors, he said, believe this state of affairs will continue due to insistent domestic and export demand and because further additions to capacity in Canada will come into operation during the next 12 months. The board, he declared, is not relying on any revenue from Brewing Corporation of America for some time to come to contribute to dividends being paid by the parent company. Dividends received from it are being used to reduce the note indebtedness of the wholly owned subsidiary, Canadian Breweries, Inc., which stood at $992,301 at April 30, 1947. Surplus earnings of Brewing Corporation of America over and above dividend requirements are being left in that company to help finance its expansion program.

C. H. M., Portland, Maine — Canada's largest gold producer is HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, in the Porcupine district of Ontario, and McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, in the same camp, is in second place. NORANDA MINES, in the Rouyn area of Quebec, is the third largest producer, while the fourth in the list is found in DOME MINES, also in the Porcupine field. KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES, in the Larder Lake district of Ontario, comes next, and LAKE SHORE MINES, in the Kirkland Lake camp of Ontario, holds sixth place. In the first three months of 1947 output of Hollinger was valued at $2,249,788, McIntyre $1,794,472, Dome $1,351,545, Kerr-Addison $1,243,859 and Lake Shore $1,180,923. Noranda Mines, however, was closed down until late in February due to the labor strike.

J. E. S., Port Arthur, Ont.—Yes, SHERRITT GORDON MINES controls Michipicoten Iron Mines and negotiations have been proceeding with a view to salvaging as much as possible of the company's investments in the Michipicoten area. E. L Brown, president, states that the siderite properties in the area in which they hold an 82.7% interest have great potential value and may provide a basis on which Sherritt can recoup its losses. A deal has just been arranged by which the Ruth and Lucy properties have been optioned to a wholly owned subsidiary of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation for a period of two years. If the option is exercised a royalty of 30 cents per ton will be paid on all the ore shipped off the properties. Since the flooding of the Josephine Mine last October studies have been made of the problems involved in rehabilitation. The estimated cost of the rehabilitation job, including the cost of cleaning out the old lake bottom, is considerably in excess of $1,000,000 and Mr. Brown points out that under present conditions the value of the proven ore in the Josephine Mine would not appear to warrant such an expenditure to get the mine into production again.

G.H.C., Kitchener, Ont.—Both operating and net profits of THRIFT STORES LIMITED set new records for the year ended March 29, 1947, with the former at $282,735 as compared with $229,597 for the previous fiscal period. Net profits for the period amounted to $131,841, equal to $2.56 per share on the 51,632 common shares outstanding at the year-end. The net for the year ended in March, 1946, was $92,358, equal to $1.80 on the present capitalization and including

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

New Testing Time Ahead

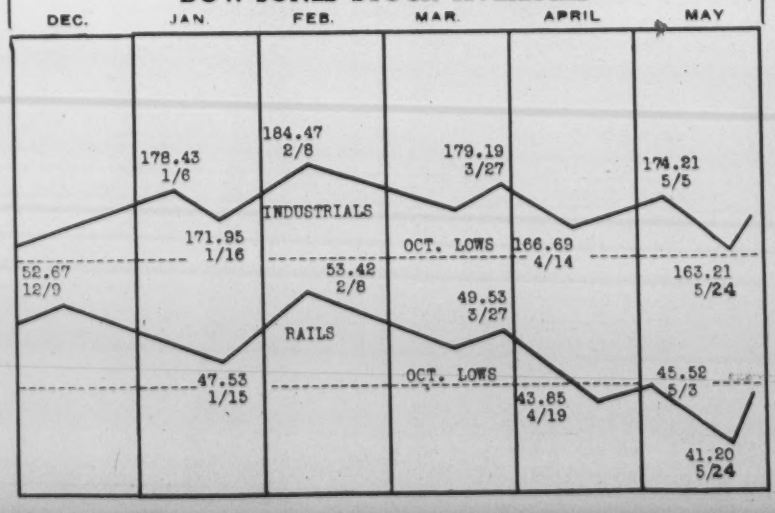
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February, intermediate decline has subsequently been under way.

Recent testing of the October 1946 low points has resulted in one average, the rails, going into new low ground, but the other average refusing to do so. This is a formation out of which worthwhile intermediate recovery has sometimes progressed. The test will come when the current minor rally is concluded. Refusal of one or both averages, on the next minor decline, to move under the mid-May low points, followed by renewed rally to above the high points of the current rally would signal such intermediate recovery. To the contrary, if the minor decline that will come in the wake of the present rally carries the industrial average decisively under its October 1946 low point, with rails showing weakness, the primary downtrend would be reconfirmed and substantially lower prices would be indicated.

As pointed out herein some weeks back, July and August are customarily months of market strength. Accordingly, should the averages, over the three to four weeks ahead, show ability to hold above their recent lows, some encouragement would be in order. This is because a period would then be entered when the line of least resistance favored a number of weeks of intermediate recovery in prices.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 3

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of fifteen cents (.15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1947, to shareholders of record June 10th, 1947.

By order of the Board.

J. H. GILLIES,
Secretary-treasurer.

London, Ontario,
31st May, 1947.

This dividend notice appeared incorrectly in the May 31st issue. Please note the dividend is payable to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Saturday May 31st 1947.

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 35

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Monday, June 30th, 1947, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Saturday, May 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto, Ont., May 20th, 1947.

refundable taxes of $14,000. Current assets were reported at $813,139 against current liabilities of $486,744 leaving net working capital of $326,395 as compared with $300,366 as at March 30, 1946. Earned surplus amounted to $196,834 against $108,780 and funded debt was reduced from $125,000 to $100,000. It is noted in the report that the first cumulative redeemable preference shares were called for redemption in July, 1946, and under the offer, 5,445 shares were converted into common, while 319 shares were redeemed at $30 per share. After the conversion and issuance of 10,890 common shares there were 51,362 shares outstanding at the end of the latest period. During the fiscal period dividends totalling 85 cents per share were paid on the common stock.

E. G. B., Bathurst, N.B.—With an improvement in operating conditions better earnings are to be expected at WRIGHT-HARGREAVES MINES. The company is still handicapped by the manpower shortage and as a result earnings are down, but are sufficient to meet the present dividend of four cents quarterly. In the last fiscal year ending August 31 net profit was 20 cents per share and a like amount was distributed in dividends. The working capital position at the end of last August was in excess of $5,000,000 and ore reserves amounted to 920,000 tons. Considerably more development work was carried out in the past year and the No. 5 winze is being deepened to 7,250 feet to test out diamond drill indications of good ore around 7,000 feet. The finding of new ore bodies at depth would be very helpful to the company. An active program of outside exploration is being pursued and 59 properties were examined in 1945-6 of which six were retained under option. The main outside interest at present is in the easterly extension of the Porcupine belt. Geological conditions are favorable and some good diamond drill intersections secured, but so far no orebodies.

A.S.B., New Westminster, B.C.—Yes, CANADIAN COLLIERIES (DUNSMUIR) LTD. will hold a special meeting of shareholders in Montreal on June 25 to consider a plan of reorganization under which it is proposed to eliminate $6,800,000 arrears on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and to create a single new capital stock of no par value. It is proposed to issue two shares of new common stock for each preference share and three shares of new common for each 100 shares of ordinary stock outstanding. This will involve issuance of 751,172 shares of new common in exchange for existing stock. However, it is proposed to create 1,000,000 new shares and to empower directors to issue for an amount not to exceed $1,224,140 the 248,828-share balance that will remain in the treasury after the exchange of shares. The report for the year ended June 30, 1946, showed operating profit of $265,550, but after depreciation and interests a loss of $22,500 resulted.

A. P. J., Winnipeg, Man.—A diamond drilling program has been arranged by SNOW LAKE GOLD MINES to test the "North" zone on the company's property, adjoining the Nor-Acme property of Howe Sound Exploration, in the Snow Lake area of Manitoba, where it is stated low, but consistent gold values have been obtained across a zone width of 65 feet, with the hanging wall still undetermined. A drilling campaign is also planned for the large group of claims adjoining Squall Lake Gold Mines. The company recently purchased 40 claims in the Lynn Lake area of northern Manitoba. The group adjoins on the north and northwest of the smaller Sherritt Gordon group lying about one mile west of that company's main group. While no definite exploration plans have been made for this ground, it is stated the first step would be a geophysical survey.

J. E. P., Kingston, Ont.—If by Obalski Mines you refer to OBALSKI (1945) LTD., the company which succeeded Obalski Mining Corporation on a basis of one new for two old shares, subject to pool, the shaft-sinking and underground development program underway last summer, on the Cache Bay property, has been temporarily suspended due to the sudden death of the man who was supplying finances for the work under an option agreement. The resumption of development awaits new financing arrangements and definite assurance that the new Chibougamau road will be completed this year. The objective of the shaft was 530 feet and establishment of four levels. The shaft was reported last November as down 277 feet with two stations cut. Drifting east and west on the 125-foot level encountered values across narrow widths and similar values were reported from drifting west on the 250-foot horizon.

D. T. R., Moose Jaw, Sask.—Three prospect properties are owned by NOVELL PORCUPINE GOLD MINES. One of these is in the Porcupine area, another in the Matachewan area and the third in the Indian Lake section of the Yellowknife area. Both the properties in Matachewan and Yellowknife have had surface explorations. Some diamond drilling has been done on the Porcupine property, which was formerly known as Excello Mines. Shafts were sunk, by the former operators of the latter property, to 65 and 155 feet. I have as yet seen no report of the company's program for the current year.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

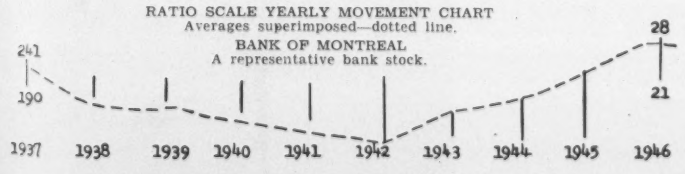
A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

BANK OF MONTREAL

				Averages		Bank of Mtl.	
PRICE 30 Apr. 47	—	$27⅝					
YIELD	—	3.4%	Last 1 month	Down	2.8%	Up	3.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	135	Last 12 months	Down	16.8%	Up	6.1%
GROUP	—	"A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	124.0%
RATING	—	Average	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	8.9%

RATIO SCALE YEARLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
BANK OF MONTREAL
A representative bank stock.



SUMMARY:—One of these analyses, based on a study of Canadian stock habits, has appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT each week during the past year. It seems, therefore, quite proper that a short review of the general situation of those who hold common stocks, might be made at this time. It should be understood, however, that in these reviews no attempt is made to forecast the future trend of the averages. Our concern is to try to show the investor the class of stock he is buying, and within reasonable limits, its likely market action in relation to the movement of the averages.

It was quite evident, one year ago, that stocks were in a very high area and that those who did not intend to sell all their equities should, at least, confine themselves to stocks of a high calibre, and avoid the speculations—(our Group "C"). For that reason most of the companies reviewed in SATURDAY NIGHT have consisted of stocks that would hold up reasonably well in face of the expected market decline.

The first stock to be reviewed in SATURDAY NIGHT, in this series, was Bank of Montreal and it was stated. "If, as and when the market turns down, Bank of Montreal (and other bank stocks) can be expected to constitute more conservative media for the investment of funds allocated to common stocks than those of more speculative types found in Groups 'B' and 'C'." The extent to which this has been true can be seen from the figures given above of the movements of Bank of Montreal in relation to the averages.

Those who follow a Formula Plan of investment will have funds available to take advantage of bargains as they become available. As the averages decline, and more individual stocks become cheap, investors will look with more confidence on common stocks; and this service can then review the more speculative securities with greater enthusiasm than could be shown them during the higher markets of last year.

Investment Service

To assist investors in the selection of securities most suitable to their individual requirements, the services of our organization are always available.

Your enquiries by mail or telephone will receive careful consideration.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

Of Interest to
Montreal Power Bondholders

The Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission recently announced its intention to redeem the following issues of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds of Montreal Power on July 1, 1947.

Coupon Rate	Maturity	Redemption Price
3½%	February 1, 1956	101.25
3½%	May 15, 1960	102.25
3½%	July 1, 1961	102.25
3½%	January 1, 1963	103.00
3½%	January 1, 1973	100.00

In each case interest will cease to accrue after July 1, 1947.

Holders of these issues are cordially invited to discuss with us the reinvestment of the proceeds in government bonds or established industrial securities. Our representatives will be glad to help you select those which best fulfil your investment requirements. Appointments arranged at your convenience and without obligation.

We offer our facilities to assist bondholders to deposit their bonds and collect payment. The full redemption price will also be paid for Montreal Power Bonds accepted in exchange for other securities.

Consult with us.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

Metropolitan Building
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161

276 St. James Street West
Montreal
Telephone: Harbour 4261

Offices at
Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and New York
Correspondents in London, England

To Have and To Hold

At current market prices, shares of certain progressive companies are worthy of the investor's consideration because of their intrinsic worth;—satisfactory earnings,—dividend return, and possibilities of capital appreciation over a reasonable term.

We will be glad to make suggestions upon request.

Private Wire to Montreal and New York

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330 BAY STREET TORONTO
Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

ABOUT INSURANCE

Life Company Sued for Paying War Clause Death Claims in Full

By GEORGE GILBERT

When a mutual life insurance company finds that its mortality during the war years, including war death claims, was more favorable than during the years before the war, is it justified in waiving the war clause in the policies and paying war death claims in full?

This is the question involved in a suit brought against one the largest and most reputable companies in the business by a policyholder who charges that the company paid war death claims in full, when by the terms of the contract payments should have been limited to the amount of the premiums paid plus interest.

IT IS something entirely out of the ordinary when an insurance company receives anything but commendation when it takes a more liberal attitude towards claimants than called for by the strict letter of its contracts. So it is indeed surprising to find that one of the biggest and best-managed companies in the business is being sued across the line in the federal court by a policyholder in Pittsburgh, Pa., for an amount between one and two million dollars, on the ground that the company paid war death claims in full, whereas according to the war clause in the policies its payments should have been limited to the amount of the premiums paid plus interest.

This suit has brought forth some interesting and informative correspondence between the Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee and the President of the company in question, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, a mutual company. The Commissioner, Hon. James M. McCormack, former president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, says among other things that it is "most unfortunate that a life insurance company at the close of a World War, and after total losses of the war have been appraised, should be harassed by lawsuits that apparently are frivolous and capricious for having carried out its trusteeship in paying claims to beneficiaries that are morally, if not legally, due them."

When Clause is Justified

He also expressed the opinion that the only justification for a war clause is the protection of the factual solvency of an insurance company. He claimed that no purely theoretical argument of affecting solvency "should be considered as justifying the denial of a death claim on a soldier, who had purchased his policy of insurance in good faith, when the payment of such claim would not actually threaten the solvency of that particular company."

He said he had no criticism to make of companies using a war clause, particularly when the insurance was purchased after the threat of war existed, but that in the application of the clause it should only result in the suspending of the payment of the claim until the end of the emergency, and that when a proper inventory has been made of the losses resulting as a direct result of war, and if such losses do not in fact jeopardize the proper surplus of the company, then such suspension should be removed.

In his opinion there is no reason why a policyholder who stayed at home and enjoyed the benefits of war inflation, while the soldier exposed his life and health and lost his life, should profit by increased dividends paid. He does not believe that any policyholder would accept a few paltry dimes or dollars withheld from the claim cheque of a soldier who lost his life on the battle field.

He also takes occasion to congratulate the president of the company as a far-sighted insurance executive whose business ability recognizes the need of rendering fair and equitable treatment to the families of World War II casualties. He hopes the lawsuit will be opposed and not compromised in any way, and that the record of same will be furnished to every insurance company in America.

Predicts Companies Will Pay

He predicts that every reputable company will pay every war claim; first giving attention to those who lost their life while not in actual combat, and, second, to those who died on the battle field. He says that probably a debt of gratitude is owed to this policyholder in Pittsburg who makes it possible to concentrate a "pitiless light of publicity on this question of treatment of soldiers coming within the provision of status war clauses or combat war clauses."

On many occasions, he says, he has criticized companies taking advantage of the war to use a status form of war clause that denied claims for death when the cause of death had no relation to combat exposure of the soldier, such as those of soldiers who died in public swimming pools while on a twenty-four hour leave from a camp located in the continental limits of the United States.

As a result of Chapter 151, Public Acts of 1947, passed during the 147 General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, it will not be possible under Tennessee law to issue a war clause that will have the effect of invalidating a claim simply because of the fact that a soldier wore the uniform of his country. This type of clause is usually referred to as the "status war clause". Under the new law, it would be possible to have a war clause in a policy that would deny a claim "directly resulting from war combat." In the Tennessee Commissioner's opinion there never has been any need for a "status war clause", though there has been, and still is, a need for a "result war clause."

Favorable Mortality

In his reply to the letter of the Tennessee Commissioner President Parkinson says that at the war's end, the company's records showed that mortality among all Equitable policyholders, including losses on account of policyholders killed in service, was not greater than average mortality in the years preceding the war. In fact, he says, the company's average mortality for the four war years of 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945, including the war death claims, was more favorable than the mortality of the four years preceding the war.

Therefore the decision was made to pay war clause claims in full, but before taking such action the company had consulted with the New York Insurance Department, and had also received an opinion of independent counsel that such payments could properly be authorized by the board of directors. Accordingly, the company felt it was discharging a moral obligation and exercising a legal right in taking this action.

He also states that the lawsuit is to be vigorously opposed and that the company has no thought of compromising it. From the investigation that the company has made so far, he says, there may be some question as to the good faith of the suit, but that, as the company sees it, the issue which has been drawn by this suit involves a great deal more than a point of law, for it involves the fundamental atmosphere in which the life insurance business is to be conducted, namely, one which constantly encourages a continuing enthusiasm for doing real equity as between various classes of policyholders.

Most people will agree with the opinion of the Tennessee Commis-

THE ESTABLISHED 1906
MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
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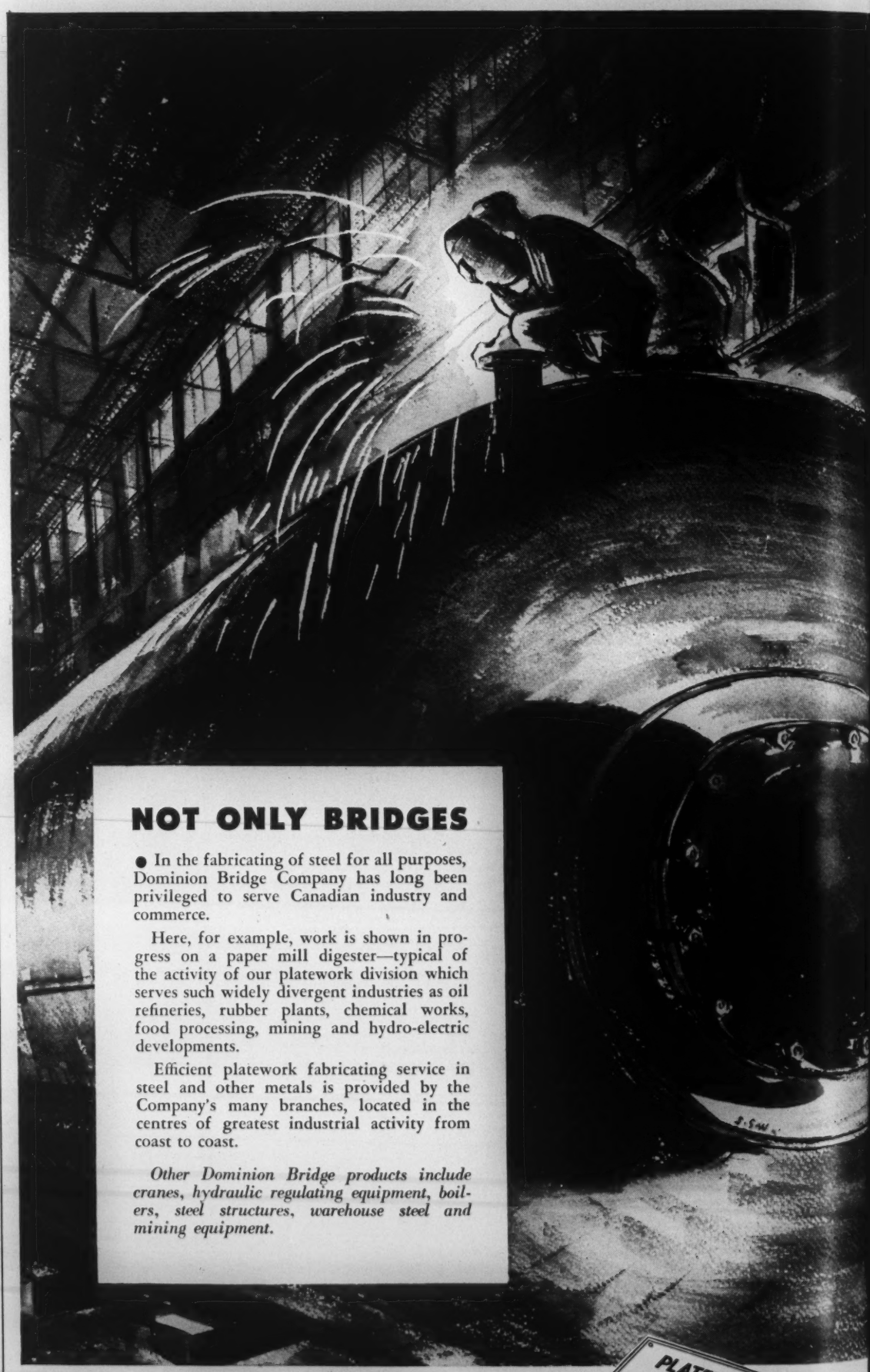
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN


NOT ONLY BRIDGES
● In the fabricating of steel for all purposes, Dominion Bridge Company has long been privileged to serve Canadian industry and commerce.
Here, for example, work is shown in progress on a paper mill digester—typical of the activity of our platework division which serves such widely divergent industries as oil refineries, rubber plants, chemical works, food processing, mining and hydro-electric developments.
Efficient platework fabricating service in steel and other metals is provided by the Company's many branches, located in the centres of greatest industrial activity from coast to coast.
Other Dominion Bridge products include cranes, hydraulic regulating equipment, boilers, steel structures, warehouse steel and mining equipment.
1. BENDING PLATE
2. STRESS-RELIEVING OVEN
3. X-RAY
PLATEWORK DIVISION
DOMINION BRIDGE
COMPANY LIMITED

sioner of Insurance, that in cases where a life insurance company found at the end of World War II that its average mortality for the war years, including war death claims, was not unfavorable or excessive, it could and morally should waive the war clause so as to avoid profit as a result of the war.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been a subscriber for some time and would appreciate your opinion on a stock I have owned for a lengthy period, that of the Equitable Life of Canada, now selling around $12-13 and paying a small dividend. Do you think there is much chance of it going higher in the next four or five years? Do you think it would be better to sell now?

—P. G., London, Ont.

As the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada is well-managed and is making steady progress year by year in increasing its business and financial strength, there is no question in my mind that the stock of the company will also show a steady increase in value, and that it is a good stock to hold, as those who do so are bound to be well-rewarded in the not too distant future. The company is now well established and soundly managed, and a successful future is well assured. Patience is required on the part of the shareholders of a life company in the early years of its existence, but to ascertain how well such patience is likely to be rewarded one has only to look at the value placed on the stocks of the older companies and their excellent returns to shareholders.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

ed to be in the neighborhood of $250,000, as compared with a net loss of $265,416 in the previous fiscal year. It is believed that from now on net profit should be around $40,000 per month.

Eldon L. Brown, president of Sherritt Gordon Mines, told shareholders at the annual meeting that they now have reasonable assurance at Lynn Lake of one half of the tonnage required to justify the expenditures to put the property into production. Mr. Brown hopes the end of the year or the early part of next year will see the company within reach of the objective of 20,000,000 tons, which is regarded as sufficient for 20 years operation on a scale of 3,000 tons of ore per day, considered the minimum size to warrant the provision of power and trasportation facilities. The Hughes Lake Gold property, Mr. Brown states, appears the most favorable of the gold prospects held by Sherritt and a drill will be put on the property in the near future.

The mill, property, headframe and other equipment of Uchi Gold Mines has been purchased by Hasaga Gold Mines for $135,000. The intention is to dismantle the equipment this summer and ship it next winter to Red Lake, but the mining plant at the No. 5 shaft will be left in place. The 750-ton mill, 125-foot steel headframe, hoist, motors, crushers, etc., will be shipped by Hasaga and the expectation is that Hasaga's present mill and headframe may eventually go to Starratt Olson Gold Mines. The present Hasaga mill has a capacity of 350 tons.

A campaign of underground exploration has been recommended for Joburke Gold Mines, in the Groundhog River area of Ontario, and plans are now underway to proceed with shaft sinking. Dr. E. G. Bishop, consulting geologist, who is in charge of operations, states that drilling reveals that the vein structures are extremely complex and vein widths and gold content vary widely over short intervals, both along the strike and dip. The variability is such that he does not consider it possible to arrive at any reasonably accurate estimate as to the tonnage and grade indicated by

(*Continued on Page* 36)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DIRECTORS' REPORT
DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1946

ASSETS

Current:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 29,506.12	
Accounts receivable	434,595.08	
Inventories of finished goods, goods in process, raw materials and supplies on hand and in transit, as determined and certified by the Management and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve for future decline in values in accordance with the Excess Profits Tax Act	2,664,016.85	$3,128,118.05
Mortgages receivable from employees		6,893.46
Investments in and advances to subsidiary company —Woodsdale Properties Limited		
Shares at cost	$ 9,975.00	
Advances	34,115.26	44,090.26
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes		36,028.83
Fixed:		
At depreciated replacement values in 1928 as certified by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited, comprising land, buildings, houses, plant and equipment less amounts written off, plus subsequent additions at cost	$4,480,181.75	
Less: Reserve for depreciation	2,305,229.02	2,174,952.73
Unexpired insurance and other deferred charges to operations		15,932.45
		$5,406,015.78

LIABILITIES

Current:			
Bank loan — secured		$1,125,000.00	
Accounts and bills payable and accrued liabilities		269,652.72	
Dividend payable		29,456.60	
Bond and debenture interest accrued		39,340.00	
First mortgage serial bonds maturing 1st February, 1947		50,000.00	
Dominion Government — amount refundable on war contracts, (after deduction of related and other prior year income and excess profits taxes recoverable)		111,354.27	
Income and excess profits taxes, estimated, less instalments paid on account		18,200.02	$1,643,003.61
Funded debt:			
First mortgage serial bonds:			
Authorized... $2,000,000.00			
Issued..... 700,000.00			
Outstanding (less bonds maturing 1st February, 1947) 3½% and 4%, maturing 1948-1954		$ 550,000.00	
Redeemable sinking fund debentures 5%, maturing 1964:			
Authorized and issued..... $1,270,200.00			
Less: Redeemed under terms of Trust Deed.....	71,600.00	1,198,600.00	1,748,600.00
Reserve for bad debts			51,351.24
Reserve for contingencies			200,000.00
Capital and surplus:			
Common stock:			
Authorized: 155,000 shares of no par value			
Issued: 147,283 shares, fully paid		$ 917,548.00	
Earned surplus, per statement attached		845,512.93	1,763,060.93
			$5,406,015.78

Signed on behalf of the Board: HENRY BARRETT, *Director*; J. A. GAIRDNER, *Director*

TORONTO, ONT., 21st, April, 1947.

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED,
Toronto, Ontario.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, as at 31st December, 1946, and the related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date. In connection therewith we made a general review of the accounting methods of the company and examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence to the extent that we deemed appropriate without making a detailed audit of the transactions. We have received all of the information and explanations we have required.

The Board of Directors by resolution has made provision for depreciation in the amount of $77,700.00 for the year under review.

In accordance with section 114 of The Dominion Companies Act, we report that there was no net profit or loss of the subsidiary company for the period ended 31st December, 1946 to be dealt with or provided for in the accounts of the holding company, Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited.

Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion the above Balance Sheet and related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the company as at 31st December, 1946, and the result of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the company.

P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, ONT., 21st, April, 1947.

STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS
For the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1946

Balance at credit, 1st January, 1946		$845,553.39
Prior year adjustments:		
Deduct:		
Amount refundable on war contracts as a result of renegotiation proceedings	$300,000.00	
Less: Related and other prior year income and excess profits taxes recoverable	258,733.36	41,266.64
		$804,286.75
Add:		
Refundable portion of prior year excess profits taxes		36,028.83
Adjusted balance at credit, 1st January, 1946		$840,315.58
Operating profit for the year ended 31st December, 1946, after provision for income and excess profits taxes	$101,149.40	
Net profit on redemption of company's own debentures and on sale of securities	2,374.00	
Net profit (after charging $22,587.96 to depreciation reserve) on land, buildings, houses and equipment sold or scrapped in 1946	8,319.29	111,842.69
		$952,158.27
Deduct:		
Dividends declared		106,645.34
Balance at credit, 31st December, 1946		$845,512.93

Submitted with our report dated 21st April, 1947.
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, Ont.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
For the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1946

Profit from operations, after charges of $54,570.28 for remuneration of executive officers and salaried directors and solicitors' fees, and $12,083.33 for directors' fees, and before providing for the undernoted charges		$330,307.59
Deduct:		
Provision for depreciation	$77,700.00	
Bond and debenture interest	83,258.19	160,958.19
Net profit from operations		$169,349.40
Deduct:		
Provision for income and excess profits taxes		68,200.00
Net profit transferred to earned surplus		$101,149.40

Submitted with our report dated 21st April, 1947.
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants

TORONTO, Ont.

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Eighteenth Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1946 is submitted herewith.

During the year your Company's operations were devoted entirely to the production of civilian goods and both physical and dollar volumes were 5% higher than the previous year, when a large portion of our production was for the armed forces.

Increases in raw material prices and increased prices for all supplies we consume, as well as higher wages and inadequate ceiling prices, have resulted in a decline of net profits from $219,424. in 1945 to $101,149. in 1946.

A much overdue recognition of the inadequate ceiling prices resulted in the granting of higher ceiling prices as from February 17th, 1947, followed shortly afterwards by the discontinuance of all price controls applicable to your Company's products.

With the return to normal cost-price relationship, the earnings of your Company will be considerably higher than those for the period under review.

For the first four months of 1947, production both in physical quantity and dollar value was at considerably higher levels than for the same period last year.

Wages which represent an important percentage of operating costs have increased very substantially during the past year. Your Company's wage rates compare favourably with the highest paid in the wool textile industry.

Net current assets as at December 31, 1946, amounted to $1,485,114. and compare with $1,720,529. as at December 31, 1945. The reduction is largely accounted for by expenditures on capital replacements, which during the year amounted to $221,000. It should be pointed out that the prices of new equipment are almost double those of pre-war years, so that this amount in terms of similar expenditures made at pre-war prices could not be considered abnormal.

Inventories are carried at levels which, in view of present conditions, are considered sound. The difficulty in obtaining suitable supplies, when and as they are needed, combined with the requirements arising from wool top making operations, have necessitated the maintenance of larger inventories. The costs of such inventories are at levels considerably below present replacement costs.

The renegotiation proceedings with the Department of Reconstruction and Supply have been concluded for the principal war years 1940 to 1944 inclusive, and the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Taxes is included in the attached statements as an asset. The resulting adjustments made very little change in the earned surplus account.

The provision for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes is considered adequate, although the taxes in respect of 1940 and subsequent years have not been finally determined.

The books and accounts of your Company have been examined and the auditors' report is submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN W. HOBBS,
Chairman of the Board.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.
May 13, 1947

CLIPPINGS DEPARTMENT

A Hypothetical English Case Of Particular Importance

(From the Fortnightly Law Journal, Toronto.)

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.
Trumpington, J.
BRACKEN ET AL v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR CANADA, DUPLESSIS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR CANADA, DREW v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR CANADA.

APPLICATIONS by the plaintiffs for leave to issue summonses for service out of the jurisdiction on the Attorney-General for Canada, in three actions claiming declarations that certain Orders-in-Council of the Governor General for Canada were invalid and that the plaintiffs were Canadian Citizens and British Subjects, revocation of deportation and damages.

Counsel for the applicants said that a series of Orders-in-Council had been issued by the Governor General of Canada on the advice of H. M. Privy Council for Canada, revoking the Canadian citizenship of the plaintiffs, declaring them to be no longer British subjects and ordering them to be taken into custody and deported. In the case of the plaintiffs in the Bracken action, orders had been issued on a standard form designated P.C.-Dep.-Prog.-Cons., one for each Progressive-Conservative member of the Canadian Parliament. The Duplessis order was on a special form, in French, it was said, because of the language preference of the plaintiff. The Drew order was also on a special form and contained an additional clause requiring the plaintiff to be tarred and feathered.

The plaintiffs had all been taken into custody for deportation pursuant to the orders. Several of them, having been released on Habeas Corpus had been rearrested, and the Judges Act of Canada had been amended to provide for the dismissal of any Judge who had or should thereafter release on Habeas Corpus any person in custody pursuant to such an Order-in-Council. The Judiciary of Canada had been riddled with dismissals until no Court would hear an application. Following an amendment to the Criminal Code of Canada making it an offence for any barrister or solicitor to act for any person so in custody, a number of Canadian lawyers had been imprisoned, and none of the plaintiffs could thereafter obtain counsel. The additional clause in the Drew order had been complied with, but had later been cancelled in response to popular clamor.

The plaintiffs had all been deported, and were now in England. Recourse to the Canadian Courts having been effectively barred, the plaintiffs were obliged to seek justice in the Courts of England. The right of appeal from a Canadian Court to the Privy Council having been abolished, that Court had refused to deal with the case.

Trumpington, J., said that since the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the powers of the respective Canadian legislatures within the fields assigned to them by the British North America Act of 1867 and amending acts could not be questioned in any English court. Following the decision of the Privy Council in the case of *Japanese Canadians Co-operative Committee* v. *Attorney-General for Canada*, he held that the Government of Canada had the power to deport British subjects, including those now known as Canadian Citizens, whether born in Canada or not, and to deprive them of their status as British Subjects and Canadian Citizens as far as the law of Canada was concerned. The fact that the deportees in the *Japanese Canadians* case were of Asiatic origin while the plaintiffs in these cases were all of European origin, mostly British and French, was no ground for distinction. In the case of the plaintiff Duplessis it did not help him that he and his ancestors had lived in Canada for some three hundred years. It seemed clear that the Government of Canada was using its power in a way incompatible with the ideals of British justice, but Governments could not be compelled to act in accordance with British justice.

It was not open to him to decide whether the plaintiffs remained British Subjects outside of Canada, but he hoped that they did. Britain, as the traditional home of political refugees, had admitted them in any event. He was compelled, with regret, to dismiss the applications.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

the drilling of Nos. 1, 2 and 6, 7 zones. Nevertheless, he adds, the possibilities are such that a campaign of underground exploration is well warranted, and there is every hope that the property will develop into a mine producing a medium daily tonnage of such a grade as to make the development a profitable enterprise. The most consistent drill intersections on the No. 1 zone are those along the western half of the vein on the 375-foot level and these averaged a width of seven feet and grade of $9.60 over a length of 445 feet.

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An increased profit is reported by Golden Manitou Mines for 1946 despite the fact that a smaller tonnage of ore was milled, than in the previous year, due to the continued manpower shortage. Net profit of $129,955, equal to 4.3 cents per share compared with $96.593 the previous year. As of December 31 current assets amounted to $513,972, while current liabilities were $224,744. Ore reserves were maintained at substantially the same figure as previously and as of January 1, 1947, were calculated at 735,302 tons having an average grade of 6.2% zinc 0.027 oz. gold and 3.64 ozs. silver. During the year the shaft was deepened 450 feet, providing new levels at 1,260, 1,410 and 1,570 feet and, according to Andrew Robertson, manager, give access to approximately 750,000 tons of ore.

They CAME TO FIND OUT

IN 1847 when the Canada Life was founded, few people understood just what life insurance was. Many were opposed to it. Some thought they would be inviting the wrath of Providence by insuring their lives.

So lecturers were sent out to explain life insurance at public meetings. Gradually, as people learned of the benefits of life insurance, the early hostility gave way to implicit confidence.

Since its beginning 100 years ago, the Canada Life has issued some 800,000 policies; it has paid policyholders and beneficiaries, or accumulated for them, more than $940 millions – $100 millions more than the premiums it has received.

A MODERN COMPANY! 100 YEARS OLD

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE

WABASSO COTTON COMPANY

LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
NORMAN J. DAWES, Vice-President
WM. HARTY HUGH MACKAY HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of the Company at 3rd May, 1947, and the results from operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year including subsidy from the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited, amounted to $357,727.81 after providing for reserves for depreciation and Government taxes and compares with profits last year of $341,350.03.

The plants are modern and efficiently operated and while the future cannot be foreseen the Directors have, in their judgment, taken every precaution considered necessary to ensure the progressive continuity of the Company's operations.

The Directors wish to express their appreciation of the loyal support and co-operative effort of the officers and employees in conducting the affairs of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

Three Rivers, Que., 28th May, 1947

BALANCE SHEET

As at 3rd May, 1947

ASSETS

Current Assets:—		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 27,851.66	
Dominion of Canada Bonds with interest accrued—less reserve (Approximate Market Value $2,718,370.91)	2,420,745.91	
Accounts and Bills Receivable—less reserves	573,539.63	
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management —Raw Cotton, partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value, whichever was the lower —less reserves. Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	1,383,350.85	$4,405,488.05
Funds Deposited with Trustee for Bondholders		40,250.00
Property:—		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	12,114,382.80	
Less: Depreciation and Obsolescence provided	9,421,309.49	2,693,073.31
Investments:—		
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies	222,160.26	
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued	29,279.68	
(Approximate Market Value $30,842.88)		251,439.94
Deferred Assets:—		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.	88,989.68	
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax	56,261.58	145,251.26
		$7,535,502.56

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:—		
Accounts and Bills Payable	$ 311,225.61	
Bank and Call Loans—Secured	995,000.00	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	238,569.73	
Provision for Municipal and other Taxes	351,328.27	
Bond Interest accrued	12,964.39	
4% First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February 1948	175,000.00	$2,084,088.00
First Mortgage Bonds:—		
Authorized	$4,400,000.00	
Issued: Series "A" 4% Serial Bonds dated 1st February 1936 —maturing $175,000.00 in each of the fifth to twelfth years	$1,400,000.00	
Less: Bonds matured and Bonds maturing 1st February 1948	1,400,000.00	
4½% Fifteen Year Bonds dated 1st February 1936		1,000,000.00
Provision for Research, Plant Improvements and Contingencies		1,000,000.00
Capital Stock:—		
Authorized:— 105,000 Shares of No Par Value.		
Issued:— 69,903 Shares fully paid		2,000,000.00
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		56,261.58
Earned Surplus:—		
General Reserve	500,000.00	
Balance as at 3rd May 1947	895,152.98	1,395,152.98
		$7,535,502.56

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Director
NORMAN J. DAWES, Director

Montreal, 19th May, 1947.

Verified as per our Report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 3rd May, 1947

Net Profit for the year ended 3rd May 1947 before providing for the undernoted items		$1,296,554.20
Revenue from Investments		72,178.05
		1,368,729.25
Depreciation on Property and Plant	$ 572,636.62	
Bond Interest	58,224.67	
Directors' Fees	6,140.00	
Legal Fees	13,099.74	
Executive Salaries	39,663.10	
Provision for Government Taxes	321,237.31	1,011,001.44
Net Profit for the Year Transferred to Surplus Account		$ 357,727.81

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 3rd May, 1947

Balance at credit 27th April 1946		$ 773,855.13
Deduct:		
Sundry Adjustments affecting prior years		4,385.46
		769,469.67
Add:		
Net Profit for the year ended 3rd May 1947		357,727.81
Profit on Sale of Investments		47,567.50
		1,174,764.98
Deduct:		
Dividends Paid		279,612.00
		$ 895,152.98